THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

EDINBURGH

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

BEING

A GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF

LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS,

FOR 1805.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

VOL. LXVII.

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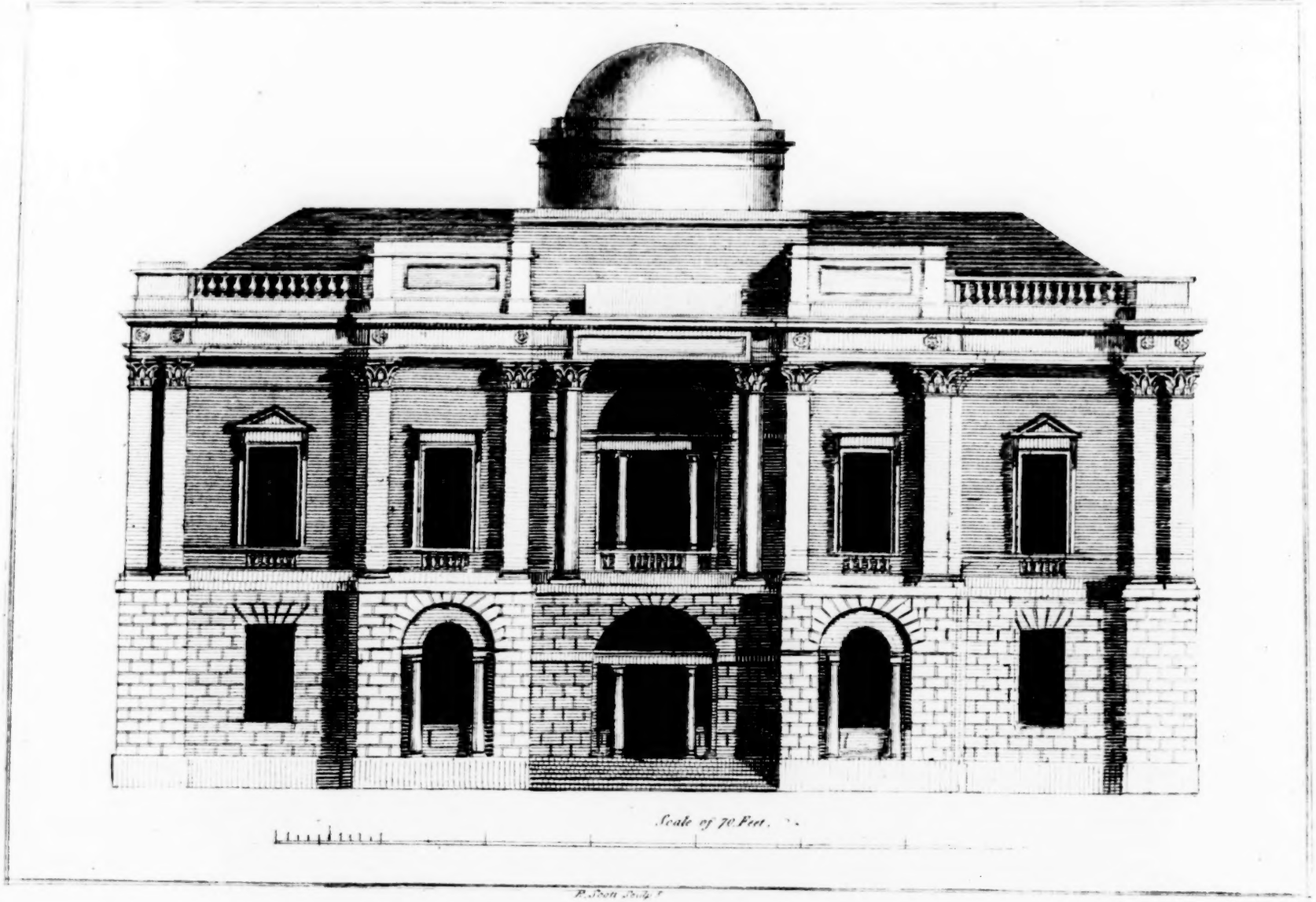

FRONT of the BANK of SCOTLAND

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JANUARY 1805:

With a Front View of the New Building for the BANK *of* SCOTLAND.

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State

FRONT of the BANK of SCOTLAND

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Dec. 26. to Jan. 25. 1805, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1804. Dec.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	
26	30.1	35	36	0.15	Rain
27	30.1	35	37	—	Clear
28	30.05	34	34	0.3	Snow
29	30.	26	28	0.41	Snow
30	29.94	22	32	—	Clear
31	29.9	21	30	—	Ditto
Jan. 1	29.81	24	32	—	Ditto
2	29.79	27	34	—	Ditto
3	29.78	33	41	—	Ditto
4	29.65	40	42	—	Cloudy
5	29.59	45	46	—	Ditto
6	29.56	41	45	—	Ditto
7	29.71	41	44	—	Ditto
8	29.81	33	37	—	Ditto
9	29.9	33	38	—	Clear
10	29.92	38	39	—	Ditto
11	29.74	29	35	—	Ditto
12	29.4	30	35	—	Ditto
13	28.68	36	40	0.409	Shower
14	28.4	36	40	—	Clear
15	28.91	37	43	0.048	Shower
16	29.15	42	45	—	Ditto
17	29.16	38	43	—	Clear
18	29.35	34	43	—	Ditto
19	29.5	31	38	0.099	Rain
20	28.91	36	40	—	Cloudy
21	29.2	38	40	0.06	Sleet
22	29.31	35	40	0.1	Snow
23	29.5	36	37	—	Cloudy
24	29.81	37	37	—	Ditto
25	29.82	31	36	—	Clear

Quantity of Rain 0.356

High Water at LEITH For FEBRUARY 1805.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Fr. 1.	3	8	3	31
Sa. 2.	3	53	4	16
Su. 3.	4	38	5	1
M. 4.	5	24	5	47
T. 5.	6	12	6	37
W. 6.	7	3	7	30
Th. 7.	7	58	8	27
Fr. 8.	8	57	9	27
Sa. 9.	9	58	10	30
Su. 10.	11	2	11	32
M. 11.	11	59	—	—
T. 12.	0	31	0	59
W. 13.	1	27	1	52
Th. 14.	2	18	2	42
Fr. 15.	3	7	3	30
Sa. 16.	3	53	4	15
Su. 17.	4	38	5	0
M. 18.	5	23	5	45
T. 19.	6	8	6	31
W. 20.	6	55	7	19
Th. 21.	7	43	8	8
Fr. 22.	8	33	8	58
Sa. 23.	9	23	9	48
Su. 24.	10	14	10	39
M. 25.	11	4	11	28
T. 26.	11	53	—	—
W. 27.	0	17	0	41
Th. 28.	1	3	1	26

MOON's PHASES,

FOR FEBRUARY 1805.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
First Qrtr.	7.	1.	53.	Morn.
Full Moon,	13.	8.	29.	After.
Last Qrtr.	21.	9.	11.	Morn.

THE

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, For JANUARY 1805.

Description of the View.

THERE is nothing in which the improvement of this country has been more conspicuous, than in the elegance and splendour of its architecture. And while this has become general throughout private houses, there is an evident propriety that it should appear also in the places where great public business is transacted. With this view, the proprietors of the Bank of Scotland, some time ago, determined to remove from their present mean and inconvenient premises, to others better suited to the extent and importance of their transactions. It was necessary to be near the centre of business, while, at the same time, the crowded state of the buildings in the old town made it difficult to find a proper situation. To obviate this difficulty, they had recourse to a singular expedient. The foundation of the New Bank was laid at the bottom of the hill on which the High Street is built, to the level of which it is raised by an immense mass of dead wall. As this was found to present a very heavy and clumsy appearance from behind, an outer wall was raised, with ornaments which give it somewhat the appearance of a fortified castle, so as to form a very considerable addition to the view from Princes Street.

The present view, however, is of the *Front*, as it appears from the High Street, at the head of what is now denominated Bank Street.

The Inspector. N° I. *January* 1805.

EVERY man, who appears before the world in the character of an author, is actuated, if we may believe his own professions, by the most generous motives. He has no selfish or mercenary ends in view. He is neither prompted by vanity, nor stimulated by the hopes of interest, nor influenced by any consideration terminating in himself. The intellectual and moral advantage of others is the sole purpose at which he aims. It is for this, that he "grows pale over the midnight taper," submits to the drudgery of research, undergoes the pangs of composition, and at last commits himself into the hands of the critics, who are generally either so blind as not to perceive his merits,

merits, or so perverse as not to acknowledge them. In short, he is the zealous Philanthropist, who labours to advance the good of mankind at the expence of his own individual comfort.

It might be deemed a foolish singularity in me, who am conscious of the same charitable intentions with my fellow-scribblers, to deviate much from that language with which they so modestly introduce themselves to public notice. I will not, indeed, employ those strong and flaming expressions which they make use of; but which, I have observed, tend rather to create a suspicion than produce a belief of their sincerity. But in the true spirit of their conduct, I declare that my principal object, in assuming and exercising the office of *Inspector*, is to promote the benefit of those who may be so fortunate, or so wise, as to peruse, with sufficient care, these my monthly productions. That end I shall endeavour to accomplish, by communicating to my readers useful knowledge, convincing them, if possible, of their errors, recommending to them the practice of virtue, and furnishing them with entertainment at once innocent and rational.

Whether I shall be in any degree successful in my laudable attempt, I cannot take upon me to determine, as I have not the gift of propheey. But at all events (so says every author) I have the benevolence of the design to console me for the defects that may be found in its execution. And though I may fail to do good, which is my first wish, I trust my second wish shall be gratified, which is to do no harm. As matters go at present, he is a happy author who contrives to occupy his reader's attention with subjects and discussions which, although they do not add much to his stock of information, or greatly elevate him above what is mean and vicious, will at least make no mischievous impressions on his mind, neither mislead his judgment nor corrupt his morals.

Like every other person in the same situation, I have been puzzled more than one would imagine in the choice of a name. I thought it expedient to have some distinguishing title, and was desirous of using one both significant and unobjectionable: one that should furnish no handle for malicious humour, and from which my design might be distinctly understood. I thought of various terms, but was obliged to discard them all one after another, like so many lame recruits, as being on the whole unfit for service. Some of them were without meaning, others exposed me to ridicule less or more; none of them were so faultless and appropriate as to answer my purpose.

The first that occurred to me was the *Traveller*, in the use of which I expected to have full scope for all kinds of dissertation: but it soon struck me, that if I should happen to state an extraordinary fact, or tell a wonderful story, it might perchance be set down as one of those unbeseeming liberties which most travellers are accustomed to take with popular credulity. I then pitched upon the *Visitor*, thinking that this would give me an opportunity of paying my respects to characters and families, with which I should not, under any other appellation, have dared to intermeddle: but an acquaintance hinted to me, that if the sale should prove dull, some wags might enquire why the visitor came so seldom abroad, and whether it was owing to his modesty, his bad health, or want of invitations. The next designation that I thought of was the *Fish*, in which character I flattered myself I might swim about, to the great edification and amusement of the world; but it was not

long

long before I discovered that this would not do. I reflected how hard it would be to be called a queer fish to-day, and a dry fish to-morrow; to have it asked, whether I was a shark or a crab, a kraken or an oyster? and perhaps to hear it whispered that I would soon return to my native element,—the waters of oblivion. My fancy next proposed to me the *Eye*: but I had hardly time to consider it as a very luminous and important title, when imagination conjured up so many frightful ideas, that I was forced to dismiss it as quite improper. I could not bear the thought of being called sometimes dim-sighted and sometimes stone blind; of being made a foil to Argus, who was all over eyes, of having my censures superciliously called eye-lashes, and of seeing a fellow address me so familiarly as he might do were he acquainted with Plautus, *Bene, vale, ocule mi.*

After this, I tried several other titles, such as the *Speculater*, the *Carrier*, the *Pædagogue*, the *Drum*, the *Fireside*, the *Magician*,—but to each of them I found some objection of which I could not get the better. Perceiving at last that by such scrupulous examination I was only irritating my temper, already too irritable, and losing time when no time was to be lost, I determined to take the first word that offered itself, and on no account to change. The *Inspector* instantly darted into my mind, and, according to my resolution, by this name am I henceforth to be known, whether I be approved or condemned. And indeed, upon reflection, I see no reason that I have to be dissatisfied with my accidental designation. It leaves me at full liberty to investigate and discuss every subject: to look upon men and things as long and as narrowly as I please, and to give the result of my observations. It does not confine me to any particular topic or scene: the field over which it gives me a right to travel, is unbounded: whatever I can bring under review, upon that I am entitled to make my remarks, and enlarge at pleasure. I can with equal propriety expatiate on the sublimest laws of nature, and write a treatise on the art of shaving; enquire into the conduct of a Minister of State, and detect a pretty Miss making wry faces before her glass; compose a grave essay on the Improvement of Time, and indite "a woful ballad to my mistress's eye-brow." Nor is my title very liable to humorous interpretations. It may be, that some fellows, who think themselves extremely witty, finding that I look after the usages and manners of the age, will attempt to raise a laugh against me by directing a letter to the *Inspector of the Customs*: but I would warn such persons, that I can be as jocular as they: that their pun, low as it is, has been anticipated; and, therefore, that they cannot use it hereafter with any effect.

Although I intend to discharge my new functions with great diligence and care, yet I am too conscious of imperfections to promise an unmixed entertainment. I profess to write on any thing: my readers must not be surprised, however, if they sometimes catch me writing upon nothing, and setting before them the name without the reality of a feast. I have the example of all periodical authors that have hitherto appeared, to excuse my deviations from what I have proposed, and to justify any inconsistencies that may be found between my assumed and real character. The *Babbler* sometimes uttered wisdom; the *Tattler* was not perpetually chatting with the Ladies. No writer ever wandered less than *the Rambler; the Mirror* did not always shine; and *the Spectator* himself, long before he broke silence altogether, and became loquacious, was heard more than once pronouncing the monosyllables yes and no. If

these

these are not thought sufficient to apologise for my errors and deficiencies, I must appeal to that immortal bard in whom the Greek enthusiast finds a solution for every difficulty, and a refuge in every hour of literary distress. Now and then even the inimitable Homer sleeps: *Bonus dormitat Homerus.* This is indeed "magna componere parvis;" and will be reckoned a degree of boldness approaching to presumption. But what can I do, seeing I am so closely pressed? The feeblest animal, when reduced to the extremity of defending itself, will sometimes shew the spirit of a lion. I may add, that the longer I continue to write, the oftener must I be allowed to shut my eyes and nod, which I deduce as a sort of corollary from this maxim of Horace,

"Verum opere in longo fas est obrepere somnum."

I have ventured to be almost singular, in not putting a motto at the head of this paper. For thus departing from common custom, and leaving out what has been usually deemed an essential beauty, I have several good reasons; but I think it unnecessary to adduce them, till I be formally accused. I shall be ready, when called upon, to give satisfaction to any that are displeased with the omission. *O. Q.*

Imports and Exports at the Port of Leith *from the 20th December 1804 to the 20th January 1805, with Commercial Notices.*

Imports.

Tonningen.

GERMAN Linen, 428.0.0 ells
Raw linen yarn, 34 cwt.
Rape seed oil, 3½ tons
Rape cake, 240 cwt.
Oak bark, 3 tons
Cotton goods, 1 chest, and 1 box
Goose quills, 44,500

Rotterdam.

Madder, 489 cwt.
Undressed flax, 1030 cwt.
Lint seed, 1187 bushels
Clover seed, 256 cwt.
Goose quills, 62,000
Onion seed, 2.1.6 wt.
Bulrushes, 10 loads
Cow hides tanned, 6300 lb.
Geneva, 1700 gallons
Allar plants, 40,000
Cow and ox hides in the hair, 300
Butter, 4 cwt.
Raw linen yarn, 1 cwt.

Riga.

Lintseed, 2315 bushels
Undressed flax, 135 cwt.
Rough hemp, 200 cwt.
Hemp tow, 40 cwt.

Oporto.

Cork, 9 tons
Onions, 9 barrels
Dried plumbs, 30 lbs.
Port, 10 pipes

Dublin.

Beef, 12 tierces
Pork, 30 barrels
Hams, 11 cwt.
Porter, 20 hhds.

Lisbon.

Oranges, 113,000
Lemons, 9500

Exports.

Gibraltar and Malta.

White paint, 5 tons
Tinned iron plates, 150
Earthen ware, 5 crates
Dressed woollens, 2000 yds.
Books and stationary, 5 cwt.
Sewing thread, 240 lbs.
Ale, 24 dozen
Cast and wrought iron, 142.3.4 wt.
Canvas, 4370 yds.
Cordage, 5 tons
Irish butter, 13.2.27 wt.
Different articles of wearing apparel,

Lisbon.

Lisbon.

Iron hoops and rivets, 5½ tons
Cod and ling fish, 5 tons
Potatoes, 30 bolls
Empty bottles, 900 gross
Coals, 8 chaldrons

Newry,

Cod and ling fish, 8 tons

Jamaica.

White herrings, 1242 barrels
Coals, 38 chaldrons
Cotton, 1207 yds.
Printed cottons, 619 yds.
British linen, 4033 yds.
Russia linen, 3.0.0 ells
Tallow candles, 2387 lbs.
Soap, 3552 lbs
Sewing thread, 30 lbs.
Ale and beer, 1710 gallons
Strong ale and porter, 441 gallons
Cast iron, 2½ tons
Linseed oil, 150 gallons
Portugal wine, 359 gallons
Spanish white wine, 88 gallons
French red wine, 33 gallons
Woollens, 198 yds. Besides furniture and wearing apparel.

Cotton Imported into Clyde from 1 January 1804 to 1 January 1805.

Greenock, 20,816 bales, 5993 bags, 233 scroons, 46 pockets.
Port Glasgow, 9,109 bales, 1120 bags, 25 scroons, 33 pockets.

A resolution has been entered into by a number of the most eminent bankers and merchants of Edinburgh, to make a vigorous application for the establishment of a Board of Stamps in Scotland. They are, among other things, 1. That, by the treaty of union, Scotland is entitled to a communication of all rights, privileges, and advantages, with the sister. 2. That in consequence she obtained Boards of Customs and Excise, and would have obtained a Board of Stamps also, had such a revenue then existed, 3. That great delay, inconvenience, and even loss, is often occasioned by the necessity of writing for Stamps from London, and of sending up bank notes, bills, receipts, &c. to be stamped. 4. That the revenue of the stamps is now so considerable as to warrant any additional expence that may be incurred by the present measure. Similar resolutions have been entered into in different parts of Scotland, so that there seems a fair prospect of the application being successful.

Resolutions have been entered into, by Glasgow, Greenock, and other great commercial and manufacturing towns, to petition Parliament for a repeal of the late corn act, to which they ascribe the present high price of that article.

Examples of Longevity.

THAT instances of persons arriving at a great age are not so rare in modern times as is usually imagined, the subjoined list, collected from various sources, is a curious proof. That it might not be swelled to an inconvenient length, none have been inserted who have not attained their 130th year, or whose longevity has not appeared to be well attested. Many more might without doubt be added, by those who have better opportunities for collecting such accounts. The date affixed to each name is the year in which each person died, when that has been ascertained: or when not, the latest year in which each have been living.

Year,		*Age,*
1759	D. Cameron, . . .	130
1766	J. de la Somer, . . .	130
1766	George King, . . .	130
1767	J. Taylor, ...	130
1774	Wm. Beatie, ...	130
1778	J. Watson, ...	130
1780	R. Macbride, . . .	130
1780	W. Ellis, ...	130
1764	Eliz. Taylor, . . .	131
1775	Peter Garden, . . .	131
1761	E. Merchant, . . .	133

Population of the different Counties in England.

Year.		*Age.*
1772	Mrs Keith,	133
1767	F. Auge,	134
1777	J. Brookey,	134
1714	Jane Harrison,	135
1759	James Sheile,	136
1768	Cath. Noon,	136
1771	M. Forster,	136
1776	John Muriat,	136
1772	J. Richardson,	137
1793	— Robertson,	137
1757	W. Sharpley,	138
1768	J. M'Donough,	138
1770	— Fairbrother,	138
1772	Mrs Clum,	138
1766	T. Dobson,	139
1785	M. Cameron,	139
1733	W. Leland,	140
	Countess of Desmond,	140
1770	James Sands,	140
1773	Swarling a Monk	149
1773	C. M'Findlay,	143
1757	J. Effingham,	144
1782	E. Williams,	145
1766	T. Winsloe,	146
1772	J. C. Draakenberg,	146
1652	W. Mead,	148
1768	F. Confit,	150
1542	T. Newman,	152
1635	Thos. Parr,	152
1656	J. Bowels,	152
——	Henry West,	152
1648	T. Damme,	154
1762	A Polish Peasant,	157
1797	J. Surrington,	160
1668	W. Edwards,	163
1670	H. Jenkins,	160
1780	L. Truro,	175

To these may be added, a Mulatto man who died in 1797, in Frederick Town, North America, and who was said to be 180 years old.

In the County Chronicle of December 13, 1797, a paragraph was inserted, which stated, that "Thomas Larn, according to the parish register of St Leonard, Shoreditch, died the 13th of January, 1588, aged 207." This is an instance of longevity so far exceeding any other on record, that one is disposed to suspect some mistake either in the register or in the extract.

POPULATION (*in round numbers*) *of the different Counties in* ENGLAND.

BEDFORD	63,000	Norfolk	273,000
Berks	109,000	Northampton	132,000
Buckingham	107,000	Northumberland	157,000
Cambridge	89,000	Nottingham	140,000
Chester	192,000	Oxford	110,000
Cornwall	188,000	Rutland	16,000
Cumberland	117,000	Salop	168,000
Derby	161,000	Somerset	274,000
Devon	343,000	Southampton	220,000
Dorset	115,000	Stafford	239,000
Durham	160,000	Suffolk	210,000
Essex	226,000	Surrey	269,000
Glocester	251,000	Sussex	159,000
Hereford	89,000	Warwick	208,000
Hertford	98,000	Westmoreland	42,000
Huntingdon	37,000	Wilts	185,000
Kent	308,000	Worcester	139,000
Lancaster	673,000	York (East Riding)	139,000
Leicester	130,000	(North Riding)	156,000
Lincoln	209,000	(West Riding)	564,000
Middlesex	818,000		
Monmouth	46,000		8,331,000

VIEW

View *of the* Situation, Trade, &c. *of* Greenock.

THIS great commercial town did not, in 1745, contain above 4000 inhabitants; and, during the ten succeeding years, far from increasing, a diminution of several hundreds took place. About the year 1760, however, it began very rapidly to advance, and continued to do so till the breaking out of the American war. In 1771, it was reckoned to contain 11,000 inhabitants. This war, by blocking up one of the great channels of its trade, proved a severe check to its growth. Immediately after peace, however, it revived, and soon reached a degree of prosperity far beyond what had been obtained at any former period. In 1791 the number of inhabitants were calculated at 15,000. In 1801 they had risen to above 17,000, and since that time they have increased still more. In 1802, notwithstanding the greatest activity in building, many of the poorer inhabitants were reduced to considerable distress for want of houses to lodge in.

The houses in Greenock are well built, but the streets are narrow and confined, as is often the case in trading towns, where all the merchants wish to have their houses near the harbour, the scene of business. This error, however, has been avoided in the new buildings. The country behind consists chiefly of hills, many of which rise to a very great height. From the highest, a beautiful view opens; the firth of Clyde, which here assumes the appearance of an extensive lake, with numerous vessels passing up and down; the towns of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, with forests of masts rising in their harbours; and on the opposite side, the shores of Bute, Arran, and Argyle, with the western extremity of the vast range of the Grampian mountains. These grounds would doubtless afford many fine situations for villas, should the increasing wealth of the place create a demand for this species of luxury.

There has been observed to be, among the opulent inhabitants of Greenock, more sobriety, and less tendency to extravagant and dissipated habits, than is usual in great towns. The cause of this may be, that tho' opulence be general, there are few overgrown fortunes. Most of the lower classes come from the neighbouring highland counties, chiefly Argyleshire; and one may often walk from one end of the town to the other without hearing any language spoken except Gaelic. The poor are numerous, the lower orders being composed chiefly of sailors, a class of men who are not in general much burdened with foresight. The collection at church has therefore, as in most great towns, proved insufficient for their support; and an annual assessment of about L.360 is raised. There are said to be in Greenock not less than 1185 children, whose parents are unable to defray the expences of their education. Additional obstacles occur to the instruction of that numerous class, who understand but imperfectly any language but Gaelic. These are circumstances which call for the most serious consideration. Certainly the lower orders in towns ought to be furnished with at least equal opportunities of improvement as in the country.

The importation of West-India produce may be considered as the staple of Greenock. Besides sugar and rum, cotton is imported in great quantities, for the supply of the immense manufactures in its neighbourhood. In the year 1791 were imported,

Sugar, 81,074 cwt.
Rum, 221,649 gallons.
Cotton, 1,757,504 lbs.

The

The Baltic trade is necessary to a certain extent, as furnishing the materials of ship building. For this the situation of Greenock has been hitherto by no means favourable, its vessels having a large circuit to perform round the northern extremity of Scotland. The completion of the Crinan canal however must open great additional facilities for carrying on this branch of trade. That of the Forth and Clyde Canal in 1790 afforded it an easy communication with the whole east coast of the island. Through it 44 packets sail from Greenock to London, Leith, and other great trading towns. The trade to the Mediterranean, being chiefly for wine, fruits, and other articles of luxury, cannot be supposed to equal that of Leith, which supplies the capital with those articles; it is considerable, however, In 179', 744 tons of wine were imported. In the year ending mid summer 1804, were entered,

Wine	-	180 tons.
Rum	-	680 hogsheads*.
Tobacco		380,000 pounds weight.

The whale-fishery, which is every where valuable, rather as a nursery of seamen than as a commercial concern, has been particularly unsuccessful at Greenock. An attempt to prosecute it was indeed made in 1725, and a more extensive one in 1785, but both were soon given up. The herring fishery, on the contrary, is in a very flourishing state. For this purpose, a company, with exclusive privileges, was established in 1676. This, however, soon shared the usual fate of such companies, and the trade has since been successfully carried on by private adventurers. In 1771, 100, and in 1791, 128 busses were fitted out, each carrying about 50 tons and 12 men; and during the latter period 45,054 barrels were entered at the port of Greenock. The Newfoundland and Nova Scotia fisheries are also carried on to a considerable extent.

The present harbour was begun to be formed about the beginning of the last century. After applying in vain for an Act of Parliament to that purpose, the town submitted to a voluntary assessment of 1l. 4s. on every sack of malt made into beer. By this means, not only the expences were defrayed, but a surplus of 27,000 merks was produced. Within two circular quays (a mid quay, or tongue, intervening, consisting of above 2000 feet of stone) are inclosed more than ten acres. The whole expence amounted to 100,000 merks Of late it has been still farther enlarged and improved, so as to become one of the first in Britain. Opposite is a large sand bank, in consequence of which the road becomes rather narrow, but it is at the same time rendered safer, by being screened from the violence of the north-east wind.

A sea port town is rarely favourable to manufactures, the attention and capital of the inhabitants being chiefly attracted towards commercial undertakings. The only exception is in regard to manufactures immediately subservient to maritime concerns; as of ropes, sailcloth, and shipbuilding. All the three are carried on here on a large scale. The two former are both for home consumption and for exportation. About ten years ago there was launched the largest merchant vessel that had ever been built in Scotland. In 1771, about 14,000 tons of shipping were employed in foreign trade.

Inward		Outward	
In 1784 were entered	2,626 tons.	1784, 15,289	Foreign.
— 1791 - -	43,404	91, 34,111	
- - -	15,434	—— 16,270	Coasters.

PLAN

* It is impossible not to wonder that the quantities of wine and rum should be so

PLAN *for bettering the* CONDITION *of the* POOR *in a* COUNTRY VILLAGE.

Presented to the Board of Agriculture. By Thomas Estcourt, M. P.

THE Parish of Long Newton contains 140 persons, of all ages, divided into 32 families, chiefly employed as labourers in husbandry. In the year 1800 an idea suggested itself that these poor people would voluntarily exchange their claim to parochial relief, for any other aid suitable to their habits, that would yield, with their labour, a better prospect of procuring the common domestic comforts of life. They were frequently consulted on the subject, and were informed, that it was anxiously desired to remove them, if possible, out of the reach of the recurrence of distresses similar to those they had lately felt; that if they should be furnished with the means, they would endeavour to make a proper use of them; that it should be at their own option to accept the offer that would be made them or not; but they were advised to make an effort to extricate themselves from that depth of extreme poverty into which they were sunk. It was then proposed, that each cottager, on his application for the same, should become tenant of a small quantity of arable land, under proper restriction, and at a fair rent; but that no person should be allowed to occupy more than the family of such person could cultivate, without improperly interfering with his usual labour, nor more than he could procure manure to keep in a state of high fertility; that the largest families should not, therefore, occupy more than an acre and a half the smaller families less, in proportion as their numbers were fewer, and not likely to increase.

That the rent of the land should be at the rate of 22s. per acre *.

That one-fourth part of the land in each person's occupation should annually be well manured in rotation, and planted with potatoes; that the remainder should be managed as the tenants should think proper, except that no person should have two exhausting crops of corn (viz. wheat, barley, oats, rye,) successively.

That the land should be forfeited to the landlord, if not cultivated and manured as above mentioned; or if the tenant should be lawfully convicted of felony, or any other offence against the law, for which he would be liable to a fine or imprisonment.

That it should also be forfeited if the tenant should receive any relief from the poor rates, except medical assistance, and except such relief as the family of any tenant should receive under the authority of any law relating to the Militia, or any other Act of Parliament that might afterwards pass, of a similar description, for the defence of the country.

That the land should be granted, if required, for a term of 14 years, but the lease or agreement should be void, by either party giving the other three years notice of such voidance.

This was the offer made to them. They entered warmly into the idea; promised

so very much less in 1804 than in 1791. The latter statement is taken from the statistical account, and for the accuracy of the former, we believe we can pledge ourselves.

* It was never known before to bear more than 20 bushels of wheat to an acre, under the best cultivation, and would let to a farmer at about 29s. per acre now.

promised every possible exertion on their part to give success; and all accepted the offer, except two widows, with numerous families of young children, and four very old infirm persons without families, who had not then courage to make the experiment.

The high price of provisions, at that time, notwithstanding they all had a very liberal allowance from the poor-rate, had run them so much in debt for the common necessaries of life (chiefly bread,) that, it being deemed essential to their success that they should be freed from these incumbrances, money was advanced on loan amongst them, in proportion to their wants, amounting to the sum of 44l.

At Lady-day 1801, each person entered on the first part, or one third of the land allotted to him: at Lady-day 1802 they entered on one-third more, and at Lady-day 1803 on the remainder.

The great effect this easy mode of supplying their wants has already produced in their habits, morals, manners, and conditions, will be best proved by the statement of a few facts that have resulted from it.

The only persons who have received any relief from the poor-rates of this parish, since Michaelmas 1801, are the four old infirm persons before mentioned (two of whom are since dead,) and the two widows with large families. The two widows, rather than go with their families to a work-house, have since requested to be put on a footing with their neighbours; and they also have received no relief since Michaelmas 1803, when their first crop came into use; one of them has six, and the other eight, small children, the eldest not 12 years of age. No person has forfeited his land; but three single men have asked leave to resign theirs, being able to subsist very well by their labour. Except these, they have all strictly and cheerfully adhered to every part of the agreement by which the land is held. There is one circumstance particularly gratifying, observable in the operation of this plan, which is, that those poor persons, who have the largest families and were the heaviest charge to the parish, are those who seem to set the highest value upon their land, and cultivate it with the greatest assiduity, and therefore the most anxious to avoid in future doing any act by which it would be forfeited. This may arise from the pleasure the parents feel in seeing their numerous children well provided with every comfort requisite to health and subsistence, independent of every one but themselves, and a source of happiness, instead of anxiety and despair. Fruitful seasons, and a neat garden-like cultivation of land, have hitherto rendered it highly productive. Great attention is paid to collecting manure, of which every one is able to provide amply for the land he occupies: the hoe is actively employed in keeping the crops clean from weeds in the summer, by the women and children, who also perform the greatest part of the harvesting, and other labour, except the tillage and carriage of the produce and manure; the tillage is partly performed by the spade, and is done by the family, or hired. If the land is ploughed, it is done partly by the ploughs of the farmers of the parish, gratis, or hired: the carriage the same, or is sometimes done by a wheelbarrow only. They have long since discharged the debt of 44l. as well as all other debts, and are so much beforehand with the world, that it is supposed it must be some calamity still more severe than they have ever yet been afflicted with, that would put them under the necessity of ever applying for relief to the parish again.

Some persons have conceived that inconveniencies would arise out of the very

very circumstance of their being in a better situation of life than formerly; that it would put them above the necessity of labour, and would render them idle, indolent, and immoral; to which it may be answered, that, having given up all claim to parochial relief, they feel themselves obliged to look forward, and to provide against occasional distress, which stimulates them to increased industry and economy; besides which, if, with a numerous family, by the occupation of one acre and a half of land only, they can obtain more than a bare subsistence, it must be by very superior exertion and frugality; and it is not likely that what is so obtained will be spent by the same person in vice and extravagance; in fact, three years experience proves to the contrary.

The farmers of this parish allow they never had their work better done—their servants more able, willing, civil, and sober; and that their property never was so free from depredation as at present. It may not be improper to mention, that no warrant or summons has been issued against any poor person of this parish since A. D. 1800.

Although the keeping a cow has justly been deemed a very beneficial practice to a poor family, yet, as it is attended with some difficulties, in certain situations, it was deemed right not to make it a necessary part of this experiment; but as the poor are frequently discouraged from economical practices on account of not being able to employ to advantage any small sum of money they may save, it was proposed, in this case, that if any person could buy a cow, it should be taken into joist (or sack, as it is there called) at 5*l.* 4*s* per annum: one of these men has already purchased two cows. On his wife being asked how he had been able to accomplish it, she replied, that her family had always lived the same in times of plenty as they were obliged to do in times of scarcity; and being known to be a prudent, sober, hard-working family, of good character, it is probable they must have been worth money even during the late time of scarcity, when he was receiving relief from the parish in the same proportion as the others. This circumstance is mentioned here, chiefly with a view to shew what temptations are held out by the present mode of executing the poor laws, even to an honest man, to imbibe some of the basest propensities that degrade the human character; but which, it is hoped, this plan of rendering a resort to the poor laws for relief unnecessary, is calculated to counteract.

The others are mostly looking forward with eagerness to being able to purchase a cow: their only live stock at present is hogs and poultry.

The reduction in the amount of the poor-rate of the parish, since this plan has been adopted, may be worth stating, though it is admitted that much must be attributed to the difference in the price of provisions at the two periods under mentioned.

The amount of the poor-rate from October 5. 1800, to April 5. 1801, the last six months before this plan took effect, was 212*l.* 16*s.* of which sum 206*l.* 8*s.* was applied to the relief of the poor.

The amount of the poor-rate from October 5. 1803. to April 5. 1804. the last corresponding six months, was 12*l.* 6*s.* of which 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* only was applied to the relief of the poor.

They are allowed medical advice by the parish, and to send for the surgeon when they want him. The amount of the surgeon's bill, for the year ending April 1804, amounted to 2*l.* 8*s.* only, which will probably be deemed a sufficient proof that this plan is not injurious to health. The 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* was charged for the maintenance of the two poor old per-

cons before mentioned, who are still living, and are not tenants of any land.

This account will conclude with one further observation. This plan, for bettering the condition of the poor, does not affect to be founded solely on principles of benevolence to the poor, or to give them any thing, but to embrace the interests of the superior classes also. If, however, charity alone had been the object, it may perhaps be going too far to observe, that one of the best species of charity is that which enables the poor man to exert with effect and with honest freedom, that strength and those faculties which Providence has blessed him with, for the benefit and support of his family.

To the Editor.

Biographical Sketches *of the* Ettrick Shepherd.

Sir,

FOR the further satisfaction of Mr Welsh in particular, and to do justice to the country in general, I would wish you to insert, in the Scots Magazine for January, the few following biographical sketches of the Ettrick Shepherd.

The Ettrick Shepherd is a native of, and belongs to an honest and respectable family, in the parish of Ettrick. His father, who had acquired a considerable fortune in his younger years, about, or little after the birth of our Shepherd, unfortunately made a stretch in business beyond his capital. In consequence of of this, his affairs went into confusion, and his creditors left little or nothing for the support of his family; but the parents' exertions being seconded by some of the principal men in that place, their circumstances got somewhat bettered, and they were enabled to give their family a tolerable education. I am certain, however, from local circumstances, that our Shepherd had not ten shillings laid out upon his education while about his father's house.

In this low and depressed situation his parents were under the necessity of sending their children to service as soon as possible, and our Shepherd among the rest. He was for several summers employed in herding cows, the lowest and most servile of all employments in a country life, but even during this period he discovered an invincible predilection for music and poetry; the former science he prosecuted with such diligence and unwearied eagerness, that he frequently spent whole nights in the study and learning of this most pleasant of all the arts; and is now among the best performers on the violin that I ever remember to have heard.

These amusements his parents discouraged as much as possible, from an apprehension that too much indulgence in them would cause a levity in the after part of life, and in the mean time lead to a neglect of his master's business. Neither of these bad consequences have followed; but in spite of every admonition to the contrary, in spite of every embarrassment they could throw in his way, he persisted with unabated energy in these favourite amusements, till he has now arrived at such perfection in both, as is scarcely to be found in another individual.

From the mean and servile duties of a cow-herd, he rose to the more honourable employment of a shepherd; and in this he continued till about a year and a half since; it being his good fortune to serve in a decent and respectable

spectable family, whose head and all its principal branches are eminently distinguished for their love of learning. These collateral helps, his constant reading some public library, and the great command he had of time, ripened apace the seeds of poetry with which his genius was so strongly impregnated With a view still farther to expand his ideas, and enrich his mind; to shake off those prejudices which local circumstances insensibly naturalize to the mind, as well as to make observations on the different ways of managing sheep farms he has made three extensive tours through the Highlands of Scotland, the Hebrides, &c. has examined with a shepherd's eye the qualities of their stocks, and nature of their soil, and all this at his own private expence, unless where the kindness and generosity of the gentlemen in that country interfere *, at whose house he sometimes rested himself a day or two. and to whom he could not fail of being an agreeable companion. But the result of his observations on that long-neglected country, with the advantages and disadvantages it lies under as a sheep country, it is thought by some will be laid before the public. Its properties will then be more minutely and judiciously stated than ever they have been by any former tourist, who only travelled through the most populous districts, but seldom penetrated the interior of the country, or explored the nature of the soil as adapted for pasture.

Previous to the 1799, he had published several pieces of poetry in the Edinburgh Magazine, of which he was a constant reader, all of them evincing a vividness of fancy and sprightliness of style seldom met with. He was there like a lark newly mounted, whose notes are acute and piercing, but not so perfect and steady as when she rises to a loftier flight; but these puerile attempts announced what he was capable of attaining, when his fancy was matured, and his ideas more enlarged.

I think it was about the year 1799 that he published a few pastorals, songs, &c. which were printed in Edinburgh Though a lively genius, and intimate acquaintance with the feelings of the human mind, pervades, and no doubt dictated the whole of these pastorals, &c yet one of them in particular, entitled Will and Kate, for the connectedness of its parts, propriety of thought, exprest in an easy style, is sufficient of itself to establish his reputation as a poet, and would even appear conspicuous among the writings of a Ferguson and a Burns.

Though the unity of this poem be among its principal beauties, and a repetition of any of the stanzas would make them appear with a disproportionate effect; yet I cannot help producing three or four verses as specimens of the energy with which he writes. When speaking of the symptoms that attend love, when that passion first seizes the mind of youth, he says,

Now my yellow hair I plaited,
Gae my downy chin a shave,
Thrice my tales of love repeated,
Fearing I should misbehave.

And when speaking of the place where he was left a few minutes till his mistress went away, and farther adjusted, and brought to a conclusion her day's work, he says,

Where the burn wi' mony a turnie,
Wimpled through the sandy plain,
Willows

* I believe a gentleman in his own country furnished him with several letters of recommendation, which introduced him to some of the principal families in the west of Scotland.

Willows lowting kiss'd the burnie,
There I'm left to lie my lane.

His mistress being absent, he falls a gazing at, and meditating on the heavenly luminaries twinkling around him, then he thus addresses them,

Oft, to every eare musi'd,
When the day light ceas'd to shine;
Oft on you I've gaz'd and mus'd,
Oft ador'd that Pow'r Divine;
Who those fluid films that wheeled
Lonely through primeval night,
By a breath to worlds congeal'd,
Masses of illuvid light.

The last verse, for grandeur and sublimity of sentiment, has seldom been equalled, and could have been no disgrace to the classic muse of a Pope or a Dryden: what then are its merits when uttered by an illiterate shepherd, that got barely as much education as to enable him to read his Bible! What force of thought, what illimitable stretch of ideas do they indicate! had a genius of such innate vigour been instructed, expanded, and matured, by learning, how boundless would have been its excursions, and how keen its perceptions!

The verse that follows, though grand and sublime, has not the invention nor the originality of the preceding, it runs thus:

From his hand then bowl'd ye, flaming,
Through old dreary Night's domain,
Order straight through Nature reigning,
Dungeon darkness smil'd serene.

But the two verses taken in connection convey a lively idea of the instantaneous transition of primeval horror and darkness, to all the brightness and splendour emanating from these glorious luminaries running their amazing rounds.

In short, though his genius be bright, almost incomparably bright, yet every beauty in his poetry cannot be attributed to its own inherent fertility. I fancy to myself I could trace several places where he is fired by other poets, his ideas seem the same, tho' drest in a different garb: and how know I but the melody of "Ye Banks and Braes of bonny Doon," may have awakened that beautiful air of

Flow, my Yarrow, down the howe,
Forming bows of dazzling siller,
Meet your Tibby yont the know,
Wi' my love I'll join like you.
Flow, my Ettrick, it was thee
In life's mire first did drap me,
There I live, and when I die,
Ye will lend a sod to hap me:
There I'll doze till it be day,
While your banks shall smile for ay.

Banks of Ettrick, Dec. 7th, 1804.

Copy of the Record of the Sheriff-Court of ZETLAND, *in Trial of a civil case by Jury,* 20*th March* 1571.

SIR,

If you shall judge the following singular record merits a place in your Magazine, now in so general circulation, you are welcome to insert it.

Your most humble servant,

Edinburgh, Dec. 21. 1804. } *A. T.*

ANE Sherif-cowrt haldin at the kirk of Balzestay, the 20. day of Marche 1571, be ane honed. man Arthur Sinclar of Eistwick, Sherif deput of Zetland for the tyme, to ane myttye and potent Lord Robert Stewart, feware and lyifientar of the samin: the Suittis callit the cowrt fensit, the assyiss choisen, sworn, and admittit. *Nomina Assyse.*

Thomas Couttis
Andro Mowat
James Suddrland
Christopher in Ska
Mawnis Phinneson
Walter Murreson
Mawnis in Wasterhois
Wm. in Hauber
Mathew Spens
Mawnis in Row
Peter in Oirdull
Walter Smyt
Ihon Farquarson
Paul in Mail
Sylwester in Pamgord.

Anputis

Anentis the clame of ane Markland in Snæwburch, sixpennies the mark, with the dewties thereof, clamitt be Andro Mowat as Pr. for the airs of umqll. Maunis Ormeson. In contrar James Suddrland Pr. curator for Frea Chorea, dochter; and James allegeit Frea to be nearest, be resson scho had the eldest brothers part and rytt. The assyiss ordains the said Frea to prove with couchful witnesses yat ye saids lands was offerit to the nearest of the kin; failzeand prbation, Mawnis Ormesons airs to enter to the samin, and the man that bur up Freais geyr to redeime ye samin to her.

Extract de libro curie.

Ito es Petrus Symson, scriba curie pro tempore.

Explanation of the foregoing trial.

The history of this process, tried before the Sheriff of Zetland and a jury at the kirk of Balzestay, or, as now named, Balcasta, in the island of Unst, appears to be as follows:

Frea, the daughter of Chorea, had purchased, in the township of Snawburch in Unst, one mark of land, which belonged to the deceased Maunis, or Magnus Ormeson's elder brother, and the price seems to have been paid in Geyr, i. e. cattle or effects. This sale the heirs of Magnus were entitled to challenge, in virtue of the Gothick or Scandinavian law, by which no purchase of heritable property is valid, unless the relations, or nearest of kin to the seller, have first had the offer of it in a legal manner. They accordingly raised this process of reclamation before the Sheriff, to recover their uncle's land from Frea, who, tho' she may have been related to the seller, was, it appears, more distant at least than they; and the verdict of the jury, therefore, which obliges Frea to prove that the land had been offered to the nearest relations, or, in default, to relinquish the possession, is strictly legal, and in conformity with the law of *Bord*, or reclamation, which exists at this day in the north of Europe, and appears, from this trial, likewise to have been in force at this date in the northern Islands of Scotland, formerly subject to the crown of Norway.—Whether any remains of this singular law can be traced in the ancient law and practice of Scotland, must be left to gentlemen versant in the antiquities of our law, and who, by communicating their sentiments on this curious topic, would surely confer an obligation on the public.—But, independent of that consideration, the simplicity and expeditious procedure in this trial, contrasted with the tedious and expensive mode of determining a question respecting heritable property now a days, however learned and upright our judges generally are, may excite a sigh of regret in many, for the discontinuance of our jury in civil cases, which after this period seems merely to have fallen into desuetude, but does not appear to have been abolished by any positive law.

VOGHT *on the* STATE *of* SOCIETY *in* EDINBURGH.

(Concluded from our last, p. 920.)

I Have to add, that all these men are good classical scholars. It has often appeared to me, that they owe their claim to moral character and a certain chastity of taste, to the remembrance of these studies; not to mention the superiority which an intimate knowledge of two such remarkable nations as the Greeks and Romans gives them in conversation. It has often struck me strongly, that of the arguments against the study of the antient languages, those best founded regard rather the manner of prosecuting the study, than the study itself. To persons who have never been in England, I must likewise observe, that in Edinburgh there

there are only two kinds of company, the informed and the uninformed; that these but seldom and occasionally mix; and that rank and fortune have no other influence on this division than that their possessors can more easily assemble men of merit around them; that here, as every where else it is anagreeable thing to be able to make one's house be frequented by men of industry and talents; and that, lastly, in such society no greater equality can be wished for than prevails in it.

I never in this place met with an instance of that insolent condescension with which a person of high rank in other countries visits a man of learning, in the full confidence of being received with every mark of obsequiousness and respect. Companies here are also different from ours, in that they are less numerous, and not so frequent.

People seldom have company to dinner more than once a week; and I have never seen more than twelve persons at table. They play cards but seldom, and then only for an hour at most. I never refuse to play, and yet I have never touched cards this winter above four times. There is often music or dancing for an hour to no other instrument than the harpsichord. The Scots are passionately fond of dancing, and their dances are very good. During winter there are two public balls weekly, and private balls every day.

The handsome Englishwomen are handsomer than the Scotch ladies: these last want the singularly elegant *coupe de visage*, and the Grecian turn of the whole figure. Their back-bone is too stiff, and their limbs are less fine; but, on that account, the number of handsome, well made, and healthy women, is proportionally much larger. I have no where seen so many handsome women together; they walk well, and in all kinds of weather come abroad. I never once went out without meeting a number of pretty women in the streets. Their ball-room, next to that in Bath, is the largest in the island, and often contains 600 persons. I have seen those beauties in full glory in two entertainments, which, as they are peculiar to this town, deserve to be described.

The Scots are the keenest dancers I know. They have a great predilection for their Scotch steps. Instruction in these is considered as an important branch of education; and accordingly no ladies walk better than the Scotch. It is the custom for a good teacher to give lessons to a great number together in one hall, or school. Strange, the dancing-master, has brought the art of teaching to very great perfection. The large ball-room is his school; he teaches abroad only in the boarding-schools, where there are always a great number of young girls together. By this means he has acquired a fortune of from 60 to 70,000 rix-dollars (from 12 to 15,000 pounds.) In winter he has, every Saturday morning, a public teaching which is called a Practising. Here all the genteel company in Edinburgh assemble; and I have often seen from 500 to 600 persons present. Besides these, he has certain stated balls, which are really a charming sight. From 400 to 500 young ladies, from 6 to 16 years of age, dance all kinds of dances, from the minuet with all its variations, to the highest opera dances. These pretty children, dress in white Grecian robes, with feathers and ribbons distinguishing their different boarding schools, in general dance well, and some of them in the most capital style. I have seen Miss *R.* dance alone in a manner that would have done honour to a Parisian theatre. These children dance in the midst of the great hall, which is seated round like an amphitheatre,

where

where I have seen about three hundred ladies highly dressed, and in general handsome.

M. Corri, a celebrated teacher of music, has instituted such another public academy, for his pupils. Here I have heard Miss H—r, and the elder Miss R—n, play on the harpsichord in a most superior style, and many young ladies sing in such a manner as to do great honour to their teacher.

I was at first very much prejudiced against this mode of education, and the custom of making these public appearances: it was difficult for me to conceive how these young girls, getting rid of that reserve which is so becoming in their sex, could turn out such good housewives, and be in other respects so well informed. I believe still that the early singing of bad airs hurts the true taste for music; and that many a young girl, who has a talent for dancing, may prosecute that matter too eagerly. But I have found, that the greatest injury I dreaded to their character, that of vanity, is unspeakably diminished by the generality of the practice, the great number of children that appear together, among whom there are but few of remarkably superior talents, and long-established custom: add to this, that they begin early, and at the precise time when corporeal developement is the chief object of education. I have seen these children dance and play with as much gaiety and unconcern as if they had been alone.

No where do stricter ideas of female virtue prevail. There are here, as every where, marriages of convenience, but I have heard of no low ones; and I have not the least doubt, that the calm enjoyment of their comfortable days, seemingly without passion, which is common here, and which to a bye-stander appears tedious and uniform, has charms for a person who requires nothing for his happiness but the enjoyment of his feelings. It must not be forgotten, that loud laughter is not the expression of happiness; that the necessity of dissipation supposes vacancy; the necessity of continual talking supposes absence of thought; and the necessity of an incitement to pleasure supposes an habitual want of a joyous disposition. It is an old observation, that the most enslaved and depressed nations always laugh the most.

That marriages in this country are happy is the more remarkable, as most Scotchmen make their fortunes abroad and return late; so that, with respect to age, there is here a greater disparity between married people than is common elsewhere. No doubt, certain virtues are more easily practised in the latitude of 56° than in that of 40°, and a second marriage on the female side is here rather uncommon.

Living is not cheap in Edinburgh; some families however continue to live pretty well on three or four hundred pounds a year, and a few spend a thousand.

What makes living so much dearer in London, is the more frequent visits, more expensive public diversions, a greater number of superb equipages for such families, various dresses of the ladies, great entertainments, balls, and greater luxury in furniture and decorations; among other things, the expence of natural flowers and fruits in winter, of Turkey carpets, that often cost an hundred pounds; but chiefly the greater number of expensive servants. One servant in London costs as much as four in Edinburgh. This must be the case in a place where a working man of industry, and skill in arts and manufactures, can make from two to four guineas a week; where the laws make no distinction between the servants and their master, where the manners of the people tend to keep up this equality. It must be the wish of

every

every good man, that the expence attending the unproductive occupations of hired servants may become so general and great, that luxury, the bane of morals, may be forced to confine itself to such a number as is absolutely necessary. I shall never forget what I heard from an Englishman at Naples, who computed that his butler cost him more than an Italian prince paid for two horses, three lackeys, and a coachman.

It is natural to suppose that the amount of charities should be regulated by other necessary demands, and that these expences should be fewer here than in London. I do not speak of those which a man who understands the true use of money would consider as misplaced prodigality, but of those which almost every person thinks it adviseable to give, out of respect to public opinion. That is here really much less than in London; and I have seen with regret, that a few inhabitants of Edinburgh, who have given only a guinea, or a cart of coals, among the poor, have a ridiculous pride in communicating these charities to the public through the newspapers.

The University contributes too much to the prosperity of the town, and has too much influence on the illumination of the other classes, not to deserve particular attention. The number of its students in 1763 was five hundred, but has of late years risen to between twelve and thirteen hundred, exclusive of what is called the Grammar school, where about five hundred boys are taught.

Surgery, the theory and practice of medicine, which are taught by Munro, Bell, and Gregory. Chemistry, metaphysics, and moral philosophy, are, as far as I have heard, and as far as I am able to judge, better taught here than any where else. Sure I am, that chemistry and agriculture are no where so well taught.

The funds of the university are very scanty. The salaries are from fifty to one hundred pounds. Its ornaments are very mean, and the library is made up of books which must be given to the university when the author receives from stationers hall the exclusive property of his works for 14 years; and of presents by the students at matriculation. But costly works are generally printed without the stationer's privilege, because the expence of an impression prevents piracy.

Though the town does little for her professors, yet no where is literary labour so well paid. The fee of attendance on the different classes is three guineas for six months; and as those classes that are best attended have from three to four hundred students, the emolument of the professor comes to about five or six thousand rix-dollars (L. 1000 or L. 1200) for one hundred and fifty lectures.

Between the years 1750 and 1760, Hume sold the two first volumes of his history of England for L. 200; and Robertson the two volumes of his history of Scotland for L. 600. In the year 1783, Hume got for the remainder of his history L. 5000, and Robertson for his second work 3500l. Dr Blair has got for his sermons more than L. 1000, besides L. 200 of a pension as long as he lives.

I never could bear to hear an author blamed for considering his writings as an object of profit. I know nothing more honourable, nothing where property should be more secure. The privilege of fourteen years appears to me a reasonable medium between the monopoly which fetters the diffusion of knowledge, and the encouragement which a publisher ought to have who sells the most useful books at the cheapest rates. Here a man may spend ten years of his life on a work, and be paid for it. I do not think I say any thing in disparagement of the Scottish writers, when I observe,

observe, that here, as every where else, those subjects are treated which are most in vogue, and for which there is the readiest market: and to this circumstance I attribute the great number of first rate performances which Scotland, during the last thirty years has produced. It is easier for a Hume to gain L.5000 than for a Schmierer to get L.5 for a pamphlet. Here masterpieces are composed, paid, and published. It is not a Court, or a Minister, or a Mistress, that decide on their merits; but a public, as independent in its judgments as it is possible to be.

In Germany, trash is paid for and read, and therefore trash is written. Hence our master-pieces hardly bring three times more than the miserable translation of a miserable romance; and hence our writers must receive wages, and even solicit them. Hence the multitude of paltry compositions; hence Journals, sufficient to fill a library; hence that ostentatious parade of learning which these Journals study, and the death of all true science.

Could booksellers be prevented from exchanging book for book, in reality a trade not much more reasonable than the barter of unpaid and unappretiated money-makers among themselves; did every one, what in the end he will be obliged to do, buy only for ready money; could our devourers of books be brought to read only for the increase of their knowledge; were the youth at our universities more eager after science than after superficial attainments; would men learn to speak only of what they know, then would a brighter day shine upon our literature.

Scotland is likewise indebted to favourable circumstances for her Hume, her Smith, and her Stewart, three of the greatest men that the last half of our century has seen.

Hume, as an historian, has his particular merit: as a metaphysician, I can easily pardon his scepticism, with which he broke through the crust that scholastic, and other respected prejudices, made use of to darken the cause of truth, which now lies within the sphere of our attainments.

Smith has done more for the happiness of mankind, and of states, than perhaps any other writer. If, in the enlightened parts of Europe, the narrow interested principles have disappeared which viewed the progress of foreign industry as a national loss; if the abominable system of premiums and prohibitions has daily fewer defenders among legislators; if the influx of industry, and the good condition of the greatest of all manufactures, agriculture, as the happiness and strength of states, is better understood; if it is known, that the unshakled returns of all the combined powers of a state is the most advantageous revenue of that state, the whole is owing to him.

Stewart will first be known in the next century; he has, in his Philosophy of the Human Mind, given only sketches, which in England would have met with more regard, had not the English an antipathy at metaphysics, and were they not in their schools still obliged to study Aristotle even to disgust; the few who emancipate themselves being obstructed, by their belief in the infallibility of Locke, as in physics it is by their faith in Newton.

Besides these men, Scotland has, during the last thirty years, possest Robertson, whose history is in every one's hands. Lord Kames, the well-known metaphysician, who is also the author of the Gentleman Farmer, a book that a philosopher wrote for the instruction of the husbandman, and which is by far the best book on the subject in Britain. His Elements of Criticism is well known.

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Sir David Dalrymple has written Annals, and Sir John Dalrymple writes Memoirs of Great Britain in the time of king William. Orme on Industry is a classical work. Dr Watson wrote the History of Philip II.; Home, Douglas, one of the best tragedies on the English stage; Campbell, a philosophical work on Rhetoric, which his former ingenious work on Miracles gave us every reason to expect. Tytler, the father, a Vindication of Queen Mary, a name dear to the tories, to which party he is attached. The son, an Essay on Translation. He is on the eve of being made a Judge, and then will the publication of his Lectures on Universal History furnish one of the most popular and elegant works of the kind.

Reid's meritorious Essays to bring metaphysics to the test of proof; Ferguson's interesting Compilation on Moral Philosophy; Beattie's Minstrel, an admirable poem, that makes us overlook the metaphysician, are works of the same period: both the Gregorys, Cullen, Monro, Bell, men of the greatest excellence in medicine and chemistry; Black, the father of chemistry; Blair, the classical rhetorician and excellent preacher; Henry Mackenzie; Macpherson, who deserves all our gratitude, and who withdraws himself from the general respect which Ossian entitles him to; Brydone and Moore, very interesting writers of Travels, to whom the lately deceased Bruce must be added, even though his eccentricity should hurt his credibility; Smellie, who has written a popular book on Natural History; Gillies, author of the history of Greece; Adam, the learned writer on Roman Antiquities; Sinclair, of whose statistical labours I have formerly spoken: this harvest, however rich, does not contain all the good Scotch writers for these last thirty years; but all of whose works I can pretend to form a judgment.

The present Royal Society of Scotland was instituted in 1783, and has published three volumes of its Transactions, which contain many excellent Essays. This year (1796) a fourth volume will be published, which will contain a second interesting treatise on the Astronomy of the Bramins, by Playfair, and Dugald Stewart's life of Dr Robertson.

Biographical Memoirs *of the* Young Roscius.

THE subject of this memoir is the son of Mr Betty, an Irish gentleman, whose father was a respectable physician of Lisburn. Master Betty was born in the parish of St Chad, Shrewsbury, on the 13th of September 1791, but his father afterwards removing to Ballyhinch, in Ireland, he received the rudiments of his education at that place.

The peculiar taste of his mother, giving him a fondness for recitation, and the propensity thereby induced turning his thoughts that way, his father gave him an opportunity of gratifying his taste, by taking him, when very young, to see the performance of the brightest ornament of the British stage.

Mrs Siddons, in an excursion to Ireland in 1802, being engaged to play a few nights at Belfast, and this celebrated actress becoming an object of general attraction, Mr Betty took his son, to see her in the character of Elvira in Pizzaro; when the youth became so enraptured with the splendor of the piece, the energetic dignity and impressive manner of the actress, that they eventually so worked on his imagination, as at length to extort from him this expression to his father, "I shall die, if you don't permit me to be a player."

The

This disposition increasing, and circumstances favouring it, Mr Betty introduced his son to the manager and prompter of the Belfast theatre; the latter of whom, Mr Hough, soon afterwards became his instructor and director in the art in which he so ardently desired to excel, and under whose tuition he was in a short time perfected, (though not eleven years of age) in the character of Osman, Rolla, and Norval, as well as several others of equal celebrity.

Mr Hough having expressed a favourable opinion of the proficiency and powers of his pupil, Master Betty was engaged to perform at the Belfast theatre; where he made his *debut* in the character of Osman, in Aaron Hill's tragedy of Zara; and where his admirable performance drew forth unqualified admiration and applause. His successive appearances in the characters of Rolla, Romeo, and Norval, not only equalled that of Osman, but added to his deserved fame, which already flew round in every direction.

Mr Jones, the manager of the Dublin theatre, eager to gratify that metropolis with so novel, so young, and so interesting an actor, engaged our hero to perform nine nights, which he did to overflowing houses: and here he gained that appellation which he has generally retained; viz. the *Infant*, or *Young Roscius*, a name by which we shall distinguish him,—a name by which he is by no means unworthy.

The next engagement of the Young Roscius was at Cork, and afterwards at the principal theatres in Ireland; but it was reserved for the Scottish stage to ascertain and stamp his real merit: his Norval at Glasgow, was received with reiterated bursts of admiration and applause, and on his performing the same character at Edinburgh, the venerable author of the piece being present, he immediately declared, with enthusiastic rapture, the Young Roscius to be his own Norval, the genuine offspring, the son of Douglas.

Report had not been slow in announcing his powers in England, and it was reserved for the manager of the Birmingham theatre, Mr Macready, to be the introducer of the Young Roscius to the notice of an English audience. His reception, however, at that place, was not at first in any degree proportionate to what his high character might seem to have promised: but it was with him, as it ever is with true genius, his transcendant merit bore down all opposition, overflowing houses, and the most tumultuous applause, giving sufficient testimonials to the superiority of his powers. His performance of the difficult and arduous part of Hamlet is mentioned at that place as peculiarly admirable.

The favourable report of his talents having reached London, one of the managers of the Drury-lane theatre, in his way through Birmingham, was induced to stop two days at that place, to ascertain the extent of the talents, and the truth of the seemingly fabulous accounts of this wonderful boy, which had reached his ears while in London. The result was a favourable offer to the friends of the juvenile performer, but which they thought prudent to reject: the flattering report, however, which this gentleman took to London, produced an application to Mr M'Cready, who expressed himself so highly satisfied with the youth's talents, as to say, that he deserved a sum for his performance in London, much beyond what the Drury-lane managers estimated.

Mr M'Cready's answer causing a little demur, Mr Harris, of the Covent Garden theatre, sent, in the mean time, a gentleman to Birmingham, with *a carte blanche* to the friends of the Young Roscius, and an engagement was accordingly entered

tered into, on the terms before proposed to the other theatre. This circumstance caused some little altercation, and some strokes of policy on the part of the Drury-lane managers, to secure an early appearance of the young performer on their boards, which were defeated by the high sense of honour with which the boy kept to his previous engagement; but a flaw being discovered in the agreement with Mr Harris, it was immediately taken advantage of, and the Young Roscius was engaged to play at Drury-lane, in the intervals between the performances at Covent Garden.

The Young Roscius having concluded his engagements with the Birmingham theatre, where he had received unbounded applause, and brought no small advantage to the funds of that house, now seized a small interval to visit his mother's relations at Worcester, previously to his proceeding to Sheffield, which was his next destination: on his arrival at the latter place, he was received with more warmth than at Birmingham, as his name had outrun him, and consequently prepared the inhabitants for his favourable reception. The same characters were undertaken by him at Sheffield as at other places, and with his usual success: and the public anxiety to see him perform was such, that many persons were induced to attend the rehearsals, in order to gratify their curiosity.

From Sheffield he proceeded to Liverpool, where he actually overcame the prejudice and the incredulity of the inhabitants, and with equal ease as on former occasions. The people as usual doubted, saw him, lost their doubts, and instantly admired.

We have only to add to this short account of the history of the Young Roscius, that his success in London seems to keep equal pace with his most happy efforts, and consequently, that his fame may be considered as sealed with the concurring testimony of the British public.

In person, the Young Roscius may, generally speaking, be described as a handsome boy. His complexion is so remarkably fair, and his features so little obtrusive, that it has been insinuated, in order to account for his extraordinary maturity, that he is a female much more advanced in years than the Young Roscius can be supposed to be. When, however, it becomes necessary to express contending passions, his countenance admirably adapts itself to the occasion, and the effect is perfectly complete.

In grace and ease he is inimitable. He treads the stage with the dignity of a veteran, every limb, every action, conspiring to give effect to the emotions of his soul; and seeming not to be a mere human being, acting under the influence of ordinary reason; but to be governed by a powerful instinct, and the magical inspiration of genius.

In his power of touching the heart, his superiority consists as an actor. Chasteness and correctness are felt in every thing he says and does. The grace of figure and action is another powerful source of the pleasure which he excites; and, with his interesting countenance and delicate tones, combines to give perfection to the performance. He possesses such an extraordinary power of changing the expression of the passions, as to compel the spectator to forget the boy in admiration of the finished actor.

We will conclude this sketch with subjoining a list of the characters generally performed by the Young Roscius, the very mention of several of which will give an idea of the talents of the performer, as they have been usually considered as the acmé of theatrical exertion. His successes in the very intricacies of the profession is more than mere praise, it is a proof

of

of abilities and of success rarely possessed even by those who have made it their study for a series of years.

Young Norval.
Frederic (Lovers Vows.)
Achmet.
Hamlet.
Richard the Third.
Rolla.
Osman.
Tancred.
Octavian, and
Romeo.

OBSERVATIONS *made in a* TOUR *through parts of* ORKNEY *and* SHETLAND *in* 1804.

(Continued from our last, p. 911.*)*

Shapinsa. FROM Kirkwall we passed, (29th July,) in a small boat, to the island of Shapinsa, which is situated about three miles to the northward. Elwick Bay, where we landed, is a secure, natural harbour. Here we were delighted to see something like a hamlet of comfortable cottages. In its immediate vicinity stands Cliffdale House, the seat of the late Col. Balfour. This gentleman greatly improved his property in this island: he made Cliffdale his principal residence: ornamented it with a completely furnished garden, and erected the first and only greenhouse and stove in Orkney. Near the centre of the island we saw a tumulus called the *Wart*, or the *Ward*; and, at some distance from it, the *standing stone of Shapinsa*, a huge unshapen mass, completely invested with lichens. At the east end of the island some whinstone appears, inclining to the basaltic form *. Limestone is also found, but not of rich quality. The *hill-ground*, or common, of Shapinsa, is covered with salix argentea, or silver-leaved creeping willow, which lies prostrate on the earth, its catkins were now bursting, and made the ground appear as if strewed with tufts of cotton. On the shore I saw abundance of Fucus esculentus †. This large sea-weed is winged at the base (to speak botanically) with flat sword-shaped leafits: these leafits are known in Orkney by the name of *mirkles*, and are frequently eaten, as well as the mid-rib of the principal leaf. We viewed Shapinsa church, which is in shameful disrepair. After spending the night at the hospitable manse of Dr Barry, the clergyman of the island, (who, we are happy to say, is about to publish a general history of Orkney,) we next day crossed to the island of

Stronsa.—The day was nearly calm; we set out with the gentlest breeze: the tides, however, in Stronsa Frith, run with such velocity as constantly to produce a turbulent sea: in one part, near a promontory called Rousom Head ‡, the tides were running counter to each other, and, by their collision, occasioned an appearance like the boiling of a great caldron. Our boat was tossed and shaken in a most disagreeable manner: such a piece of rough sea is, in Orkney, denominated a *rost*: it was curious to see the billows here rising into foam, while all around was comparatively tranquil and serene. In this Frith we saw a good many *dunter-geese*, or eider-ducks, (anas mol-

* Described in Professor Jameson's Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles.
† Fucus teres of Goodenough.
‡ It is pronounced *Rousom*, but is spelled *Rothesholm* Head.

mollissima,) and great numbers of *tysts**, or Greenland doves (colymbus grylle.)

Upon the shores of Stronsa I first saw the small inclosures for raising cabbage-plants, called *Plantycruies*. They are merely little square pens, or *boghts*, inclosed by a dry-stone wall: black mould is laid on the inclosed area, and here cabbage-plants are raised, to be set out in the spring. These *plantycruies* are always situated on the flattest part of the shore, close by the sea.

In traversing the *hill-grounds* of Stronsa, I was astonished at the vast flocks of grey sandpipers, (or, as they are, not unaptly, termed in Orkney, *grey plovers* †,) which our approach occasionally disturbed and put upon the wing: they really seemed to darken the air.

In many of the inland parts of Stronsa, the pasture consists almost wholly of viviparous fescue grass (festuca vivipara.) On the shores again, it frequently consists entirely of the sea plantain grasses (a narrow-leaved variety of plantago maritima, with P. coronopus). These, having a saltish flavour form an acceptable pasture to sheep, who bite close; but they are so dwarfish, and so closely matted on the ground that horses and cattle cannot browse on them. It is generally remarked in Orkney, that sheep fed on such pastures fatten more quickly, and afford the best mutton. In one district of Stronsa, I observed several acres covered with the common yellow flag, or *seg* (iris pseudacorus,) of which a very coarse kind of hay is here made.

On the 1st of August we sailed from Airie, the seat of Misses Fea, along the rocky shores of Stronsa, to the Borough Head, a mural promontory, which presents its solid front to the rage of the German ocean. There are many caverns here, into which a boat may enter, in calm weather. These caves, and their unknown recesses, are the habitation of the seal, or *selchie*, and the sea otter. We rowed pretty far into one of them: a gentleman of our party happening at this time to fire off his piece, we were astonished at the loud and reiterated reverberations of the report: it was indeed tremendous, resembling the firing off of a whole battery of great guns. All along the rocky shore here, our ears were dinned with the call of the wild pigeon, the loud shriek of the *chaldrick*, or sea-pie‡, and the shrill scream of the *picketarnie*, or sea swallow §.

On all the ledges of the rocks we observed many nests of shags ||, with two or three young in each nest. The great corvorant or *scarf*¶, keeps possession of the lofty rocks at Borough Head, where our boatmen amused themselves with dragging down some of the half fledged young with their boat hooks. These they esteemed very good food; and we were

* *Teiste* is the Norwegian name of this bird. See Pennant, Brit. Zool. in loco.

† Tringa squatarola. Orkney seems to be the favourite haunt of this bird. In the south of Scotland and in England, they appear only during the winter season, and then in small flocks, "and," as Mr Pennant remarks, "are not very common."

‡ Hæmatopus ostralegus.

§ Sterna hirundo.

|| Pelecanus graculus. This was the variety which is destitute of a crest, and which Mr Pennant mentions his having seen in the Hebrides. Br. Zool. vol. ii. p. 611.

¶ Pelecanus carbo. In the Frith of Forth, this bird is called a *Scart*; in Orkney, a *Scarf*, being a near approach to the Norwegian name *Scaarv*.

were told, that it is not an uncommon practice to bury them for 24 hours in the earth, which is said to render them more tender, and to abstract in part the fishy taste.

The Brough is a large insulated mass of rock, which seems to have been disjoined from the island by some violent convulsion. Its summit was at this time rendered quite white with the flowers of scurvy grass*. It is the resort and nursery of hundreds of *scauries* †, or herring gulls.

A little way from the Brough, we saw the prodigious effects of a late winter storm: many great stones, one of them of several tons weight, had been tossed up a precipice 20 or 30 feet high, and laid fairly on the green sward. The Brough is directly exposed to the rage of the German ocean, which is terribly agitated with an east wind.

There is a common saying in Stronsa, that "he who eats of the "*dulse* of Guiodin, and drinks of "the wells of Kildingie, will escape "all maladies except black death." Guiodin is a rocky creek, situated near the farm of Kerbuster. The name is supposed to mean the *Geu* ‡, or creek of *Odin*. I had the curiosity to examine what this salutiferous *dulse* might be; and found it to be the common fucus palmatus. I likewise visited the wells of Kildingie, and found them to be weak chalybeates. These wells, or springs, are situated in the Mill Bay, on the edge of the Links of Houton.

At Lamb Head are several of the tumuli called *Picts houses*, consisting of a very thick circular wall, inclosing a small area, with little oblong chambers within the body of the wall itself.

About two miles off Lamb Head, in the middle of a rapid *tideway*, there is a flat *holm*, or small uninhabited barren island, called Auskerry. One should suppose that such a spot would be of very little value; yet its flat shores, and situation in a *tideway* (for currents are universally admitted to favour the luxuriance and alkalinity of the sea-weeds) render it very productive in *tang* of the best quality for the manufacture of kelp; so that this desolate spot yields perhaps more to the proprietor than a farm of some hundred acres.

It has been thought that there is no limestone in Stronsa §. Between the Ness of Odness and Kerbuster, however, there is a large bed of limestone, the inclined base of which is washed by the sea. It is of a bluish colour, but not rich, containing probably scarce 50 per cent. of lime: in some places, however, it is traversed by broad veins of calcareous spar. This stratum of limestone lies between strata of coarse sandstone flag, with which it is in immediate contact both above and below, though marked by a well-defined line. It maintains its parallelism as far as I could trace it. The whole strata on this part of the coast dip gently to the sea.

Upon the north-east shore of Stronsa,

* Cochlearia officinalis, mixed with C. Danica, which last is the most common species in Orkney.

† Larus fuscus. I believe the Orkney name, *Scaurie*, is applied to this gull only while it is young and speckled. It loses its speckled appearance after the first year.

‡ *Geu* appears to correspond to the *Voe* of the Shetlanders. Several other places in Orkney seem to have been named after Odin, who, the reader will recollect, was a chief deity among the ancient Danes.

§ Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles.

Stronsa, near the *Ness*, or point of Odness*, there is a very large bed of shells, which, I was assured, was thrown up by the sea in the course of a single stormy night about twenty years ago. The shore here is rocky, and the people say that, till that event, it was a rarity to find on it any kind of shell. Upon examination of the bed, I found that a great proportion of the shells consisted of single valves of the arca glycimeris, of uncommon size, twice the size of Pennant's figure of the shell. Besides the arca, I picked up many water-worn and broken specimens of ostrea maxima. From this bank the farmers around might derive several hundred cart-loads of broken shells to lay upon their stiff or clayey lands. These shells would probably be nearly as efficacious as quicklime, which does not seem to act till it have lost its causticity by absorbing carbonic acid, and become of the same nature as sea-shells; but they are at present prejudiced against such a manure.

At Kerbuster, I observed laid out, to win, at a cottage door, a large collection of the flowering tops of the dwarfy milfoil (achillea millefolia,) which grows on the dry commons, and which is here known by the oddly-corrupted name of *Meal-and-folie*. These flowering tops they infuse and drink as tea, accounting them medicinal in various disorders.

Before leaving Stronsa, we paid a visit to Whitehall†, formerly the seat of a Mr James Fea, the gentleman who, as we were informed, first introduced the manufacture of kelp into Orkney. Mr Fea went to England in person with the first cargo, and sold it at Newcastle. This was in the year 1722. It is proper, however, to remark, that the possibility of making kelp in Orkney was known near thirty years before that period; for Dr James Wallace, in his account of Orkney, dated in 1693, thus writes: "There is plenty "of that tangle growing on the "rocks, of which, in other places, "is made kelp for the making of "soap."

No fitter place can occur for the introduction of a few remarks on the kelp manufacture in Orkney.

Kelp is manufactured from all the larger sea-weeds. The most abundant kelp-plant is perhaps the *yellow tang* (fucus nodosus:) next to it, the *black tang* (f. vesiculosus:) then the *prickly tang* (f. serratus.) On deep shores, as at the holm of Auskerry, Stronsa, and of Rouskholm, Westra, great quantities of *red ware* (f. digitatus) are collected with long hooks at low water. Fucus esculentus (*mirkle*) is likewise employed; together with F. saccharinus, though this last is not much esteemed, as it is found to become bleached and saltless from exposure to the slightest shower of rain. The narrow thong-shaped sea-weed, here called *Drew*, (fucus loreus,) is abundant on some rocky shores, as at Tuquoy in Westra, where many tons of kelp are manufactured solely from it. This plant, in the first year of its growth, covers the rocks with the appearance of small brown mushrooms. There is still another weed called *cat-gut* (fucus filum,) which here grows to an uncommon

* Probably *Odin's-ness*.

† Over the door of the house of Whitehall are the initials, P. F. (Patrick Fea,) B. T. (Barbara Traill,) and the date 1672. Fea and Traill are two of the oldest surnames in Orkney. Fea, indeed, is a Norwegian name. The descendants of Patrick Fea are still landholders in Stronsa. Traill is a very common name in Orkney. The Trails are said to be descended from a younger son of the Trails of Blebo in Fife, who had migrated northward. Traill of Holland, or Papa Westra, is the most ancient of the name in Orkney.

uncommon length (often 40 or 50 feet,) and which is accounted excellent for making kelp suited to the manufacture of soap, as it falls small in burning, and washes like soap.

When the sea-weeds are somewhat dry, they are burnt by degrees, in what is termed a kelp furnace *, but which is generally nothing else than a *round hole dug in the earth*. When the furnace is nearly filled with the remains of the burnt sea weeds, the whole is briskly agitated with a rake or hook, till it be compacted, or become of a shining glutinous consistence like melted iron: it is then allowed to cool, and is afterwards stowed in storehouses for exportation.

Kelp is at best a very impure carbonate of soda †, being constantly mixed with a portion of the sulphat and muriat, and frequently the sulphuret, and always containing a quantity of charcoal. But it is evident that, by the careless process above described, it must be subjected to many foreign and adventitious impurities,—to sand, shells, stones, and to quantities of vegetable mould, which must of necessity separate from the sides and bottom of the furnace by means of the heat, and adhere to the kelp when in a liquid state.

Very often the *prickly tang* (fucus serratus) is almost wholly covered with the little circular shells of the serpula spirorbis: such tang should be rejected from the furnace, and reserved for manure.

Until stone-built furnaces be introduced, and until greater care be employed in sorting and cleaning the tang, kelp will not be manufactured in Orkney, of that desirable degree of purity, which would not only enhance the value and the price, but supersede in a great measure the importation of barilla.

It may not be improper here to remark, that the tang which grows on large flat rocks should never be very closely cut, but that a sufficiency should always be left for lashing the rocks with the undulations of the tide. Owing to the neglect of this rule, some very fine tang rocks, at Rapness in Westra, have become covered with a scurf (or, in other words, the little bernacle shell, lepas balanus) which utterly hinders the vegetation of the tang, and which it is very difficult to remove. *Skerries*, or rocks which are covered only at flood-tide, are particularly liable to become scurfy.

At the holm of Rouskholm, Westra, Capt. Richan, the proprietor, has erected several reverberatory furnaces after the plan of Col. Fullarton's in Ayrshire, for drying and burning the *tang* and *ware* tossed ashore during

* I had frequent occasion to remark, that the old kelp furnaces, that had been disused for a year or two, were overgrown with the moss called Funaria hygrometrica (muium hygrometricum,) and that this moss was scarce to be seen in any other situation in Orkney. Indeed, it may be remarked of this moss, that it delights to grow upon ashes, or on spots where any kind of incineration had previously been going on. These circumstances are curious, as inferring a dissemination, by means of the atmosphere, of the truly impalpable seeds of mosses, more universal than can well be conceived. In former times, they would have been admitted as undoubted instances of equivocal generation.

† It has often been stated (Trans. Highl. Soc. vol. i. Stat. Acc. Scot. vol. xvii. p. 240.) that kelp is the *vegetable* alkali: but although it is procured from marine vegetables, it is nevertheless the *mineral* alkali, the same that may, by an expensive process, be obtained from pure sea-water. It is not yet determined what effects the process of vegetation has, either in separating the muriatic acid from the soda, or in disposing it to separate on the application of heat: yet, that it has some effect, is beyond doubt.

ring winter. The kelp manufactured in these furnaces is purer than the common kelp, and sells for a proportionably higher price. The want of coals is a discouraging circumstance, which will prevent the general employment of these furnaces in Orkney: peat fuel is found not to answer.

In Orkney, every consideration is sacrificed to kelp. Agriculture is now very much and very generally neglected. Less grain is raised than was raised thirty years ago. Should a cheap process for extracting the soda from sea-water happen to be discovered, or should the market for kelp unexpectedly fail, the landholders of Orkney will see, when too late, the great imprudence of neglecting the cultivation and improvement of their lands.

Kelp-making also occasions the almost total neglect of the fisheries. From the island of Stronsa we one day observed twenty or thirty whales, bounding and dashing along, at the distance only of a mile, or little more, from the shore; great flocks of gannets and other sea-fowls were also there: these appearances were certain indications of fish: yet only one boat went off, and when the poor natives did take some boats of cod-fish and haddock, they had no salt to cure them; they merely dried them in the sun, without one particle of salt.

Between 2000 and 3000 tons of kelp are annually manufactured in Orkney. The price paid at Leith, Newcastle, &c. varies from L. 7 to L. 9 per ton of 21 cwt.

Life of Abraham Ortell, Geographer to Philip II.

Prefixed to his Theatre of the World *.

THE stock of the Ortells flourished not long since, and lived in good state and credit at Auspurg in Bayern, (Augustam Vindelicorum, the Latins called it.) From that family came William Ortell, who, about the year of our Lord 1460, left his native country, and seated himself in Antwerp, (at that time one of the famousest mart-towns in the world) where he did many notable things, worthily deserving great commendation, among which this is most memorable, that, of his own proper cost and charges, he caused a goodly cross of free-stone to be set up without the Emperor's gate, in that place where the malefactors are usually wont to be executed and put to death. Beneath this cross, at the base or foot of the same, stood Mary and John; and beside them, a little further off, hung the two thieves, the one upon the right hand, and the other upon the left, upon their several gibbets. He died the 7th January 1511, leaving his son Leonard Ortell sole executor and heir, not only of his goods and substance, but also of his virtues and good qualities. For they report that he was a man so devout and religious, that it was a hard matter

* Translated into English about the end of the sixteenth century, and published in a large folio volume, with upwards of 150 coloured plates. As we believe this splendid work to be now out of print, we have made a few extracts, which appear somewhat amusing, and may also suggest curious views of the spirit and character of the times.

ter to find him from his book, and serious meditation on heavenly matters. This Leonard had issue two daughters and one son, named Abraham, (whose life we here purpose to describe) born in the 2d day of April in the year of our Lord 1527. He was even in his childhood of singular towardness, great capacity, and passing quick conceit, and that which is very strange in youth, he was never given to the reading of trifles, or other childish vanities.

In the thirtieth year of his age, having many great matters in his head, and loathing to live idly at home in his own native country, he began to entertain a conceit of travelling into divers and sundry foreign parts and countries of the world. To Frankford, upon the Main, by reason of the great marts or fairs, he went very often. In the year 1575 he went to Liege, Trier, Tungren, and Mentz: of which journey and peregrination there is at this day a book of his extant in print. In the year 1577, he travelled beyond the seas into England and Ireland. Italy, that nurse of great wits, that worker of strange wonders, that mother of reverend antiquities and ancient monuments, he visited thrice. There was nothing either in Germany or in France, that was worth the seeing, that this our author had not seen, and viewed with a censorious and judicious eye. At length, having overcome so many tedious and toilsome travels, he returned again to Antwerp, his native soil. There and then he began to apply himself to benefit succeeding ages, to write of those countries by him viewed and seen, to set out, both in maps and charts, divers places, both of sea and land, unknown to former ages, to describe the tracts and coasts of the East and West, South and North, never spoken of, nor never touched by Ptolemy, Pliny, Strabo, Mela, or any other historiographer whatever; and, lastly, to bend all his forces to the framing of that his THEATRE, which now is beheld and read with such admiration and applause of all men, in which work of his he was so generally well liked and approved of all, that Philip the II. that renowned king of Spain, graced him with the honour and title of *The King's Cosmographer.*

He wrote also three other books, entitled the *Geographical Treasure*, the *Heads of the Gods and Goddesses*, and the *Image of the Golden World*. Surely this man was led with some heavenly spirit, which did so withdraw his mind from those earthly cogitations, that he never took any thing in his life more unkindly than when he was drawn from his books, which he always preferred before all other things in the world besides. These great learned men following were his familiar friends, and such as he did greatly love and reverence. In Spain, Benedictus Arias Montanus, that great linguist and grave divine; and the reverend father Andrew Schotte, born in Antwerp, a learned Jesuite. In Italy, Fulvius Ursinus Franciscus Superantius, and Johannes Sambucus. In Germany, Gerard Mercator, that famous Cosmographer; James Monaw, Jonas Grutterus of Antwerp, and Arnold Mulius. In France, Petrus Pithœus and others. In the low countries, Justus Lipsius, Lœvinus Torrentius, Ludovicus Perezius, Otho Venius, that famous painter, and Francis Sweert the younger. In England, Humphrey Lloyd, the only learned courtier of his time, and William Camden, now Clarenceux, the painful and judicious antiquary of our land. With all these, and many other, he was familiarly acquainted. To these he wrote often, and from these he often received most kind and loving letters. He was a great student of antiquities, and searcher out of rare and ancient things. He had at home, in his house, images, statues, coins of gold, silver, and

and copper, both of the Greeks, Romans, and others: Shell-fishes brought from India and our antipodes: Marble of all kind of colours; Tortoise shells, of such wonderful bigness, that ten men, sitting round in a circle, might eat meat out of them at once: others again so little and narrow, that they were scarce so big as a pin's head. His library was so marvellously well stored with all sorts of books, that his house might justly have been termed a shop of all manner of good learning, into which men flocked from divers places, like as in former times they did to Plato's Academy, or Aristotle's Lyceum. This Ernest and Albert, returning conqueror from the battle of Hulsten, with other great princes, and men of all sorts, came in troops to see and behold. While he was thus busied, and having now lived threescore and eleven years, he fell sick in June 1598, and growing every day worse and worse, at length he yielded to nature, and died on the 28th day of the same month. Francis Sweert, the younger, gathered together the mournful verses of those poets and friends of his which did bewail his death, set them forth, and dedicated them to the state and citizens of Antwerp. Justus Lipsius, at the instant request of his heirs, and for a perpetual memorial of their constant love and friendship, wrote that epitaph which is in capital letters engraven upon his tomb.

Extract *from* Ortell's *Account of* Ireland.

THIS island breedeth greater store of falcons, hobbies, and sparrow-hawks, than any other country whatsoever. Here eagles are as common as kites are in other countries; and they flock together in such companies, that oftimes you shall find an hundred in one company. Here are also great store of these fowls which they call *Bernacles*, which nature bringeth forth in a strange and wonderful manner; for they are bred of the fir blocks which are tossed along by the shore, in this manner: First, upon the blocks you shall see as it were a certain gelly, then the reeds and other sea weeds, staying the logs, (being enclosed in the shells for the better fashioning and safe preserving of them,) they hang by the bills, until in process of time they wax of a competent bigness, and be covered with feathers, either they fall into the water, or by the benefit of their wings they lift themselves up aloft into the open air. I myself have, many times and often, seen with these same eyes many very small bodies of these birds hanging upon a block on the sea coast, enclosed in shells, and fully fashioned. These lay no eggs as other fowls do, nor ever sit. And therefore, in certain places of Ireland, in lent, or on other fasting days, it is lawful to eat these fowls, as if they were not flesh nor come of flesh. There are also here great store of a kind of fowl of a doubtful shape, which they call an Aurifrise, less than an eagle, but greater than a hawk, having upon one foot sharp talons, cloven and griping, the other whole-footed, not made to cletch or carry any thing, but only fit for swimming: a strange and admirable work of sporting nature. Here are certain birds which they call Martinets, less than a blackbird, cut-tailed like quails, but differing from them in this, that their bellies are white and their backs black. A strange thing it is to tell of these birds, that if they being dead, shall be kept in a dry place, they will never stink, and being laid amongst apparel, or other woollen things, they will keep them safe from the moth. And what is much more admirable, being dead

dead, and hanged up in some dry place, every year they shed their old feathers, and new come up in their stead.

From these natural things, let us pass into those strange wonders which nature worketh in these out-countries of the world. In North Munster there is a lake wherein are two islands, a greater and a less: the greater hath a church, the lesser a chapel. Into the greater, never any woman, nor living creature of the female kind, might ever come, but it would die by and bye. This was often proved by bitches, cats, and other creatures of that sex. In the lesser, no man did ever die or could die of a natural death. In Ulster there is another lake in which there is an island of two diverse qualities; one part of it having a church consecrated to the service of Christianity, is very beautiful, goodly, and pleasant. The other, very rough, overgrown, and unpleasant, is said to be bequeathed to devils and evil spirits. This part hath in it nine caves, or trenches, in any of which, if a man do chance to sleep all night, he is presently assaulted by the evil spirits, and all the night so grievously tormented and vexed, that by the morning he will scarce be able to breathe, and will be almost half dead. This place is called of the country people *the purgatory of St Patrick.* There is also a spring or fountain in Munster, with whose water, if any man shall wash himself, he will presently become hoary, or gray-headed. I myself saw a man who washed the one half of his beard with this water, and the hair became white, the other remaining black as before. On the contrary, there is in Ulster a fountain, in which if a man shall wash himself he shall never become hoary or grey-headed. There is a fountain in Munster, which, if any man shall touch, by and by the whole country shall be overflowed with storms of rain.

The people is wild and uncivil; they delight in nothing more than to live idly, and liberty they prefer before great riches. I only observed them to delight much in musical instruments, and in that to deserve some commendation. They go to war naked, and altogether unarmed. They use three kinds of weapons, long spears, darts, and battle-axes.

Character *of the* Welsh. *From the* Same.

THE inhabitants, in course of life and fashion of apparel, do follow the English; and are an idle people, not willing to labour or take pains, bragging much of their gentility, and do give themselves rather to the service of noblemen, and to follow the court, than to trades or occupations. Hence it is, that you shall find few noblemen throughout all England, which hath not the greatest part of his followers and servants (in which thing Englishmen do surpass any other nation whatsoever.) Welshmen born, for being men that are fed with white meats, or butter or cheese, they have nimble and able bodies, fit for any manner of service. Moreover, being men of haughty minds, and in extreme penury and beggary, challenging unto themselves to be nobly descended, they delight rather to go brave in apparel, like unto the Spaniard, than to get goods or pamper their bellies, and do soon learn courtlike behaviour, and therefore they are, of the English nobility, preferred before the English. Yet, of late years, they have used themselves to dwell in cities, to learn occupations, to

to trade as merchants, to go to plough, and to do any manner of business good for the commonwealth as well as the English: nay, in this thing they excel them, that there is no man so poor amongst them, but for a while will set his sons to school, to learn to write and read, and those whom they find to be apt, they send to the universities, and cause them for the most part to give their minds to the study of the civil law. Here hence it is, that the greater part of those which in this kingdom do profess the civil or canon law are Welshmen born. You shall find also very few of the common and meaner sort of people, but can read and write his own language, and, after their fashion, play upon the Welsh harp. Now, also, they have the Bible, and Common Prayer book, printed in their own tongue, a language, as we said, used of their ancestors, and wholly different from the English. And as in old time (as Tacitus reported) impatient of the least wrongs that might be offered, they were always together by the ears, and cutting one anothers throats; so now, for fear of law, to which they are more obedient than any other nation, they will wrangle and contend one with another, as long as they are worth a groat.

Character *of the* Bohemians. *From the* Same.

NOR let us decypher the disposition of the inhabitants. In brief, therefore, both in manner, habit, and stature of body, the Bohemians resemble the lion, king of beasts, under whose constellation they are subject: that is to say, if you consider either the largeness of their limbs, their broad and mighty breasts, their yellow shag hair hanging over their shoulders, or their exceeding strength and courage. The lion carries a kind of contempt and disdainful pride over other beasts, and hardly shall you vanquish him if you assail him by force. Neither doth the Bohemian in this respect degenerate, but soon shews his contempt towards other nations both in word and deed, and discovers his arrogancy, both in his gait, gesture, and pomp. Being set light by, he grows impatient: in any enterprize he is as bold as a lion, and most firm and constant, till he hath brought it to execution, but not without a touch of ambition and vain-glory. Moreover, like a lion, he is greedy of his meat, and very curious in the dressing and seasoning thereof. And their neighbours, the Saxons, have taught them to carouse both day and night.

Anecdotes *of* Bonoparte.

From Holcroft's Travels.

TRANSPORTATION without trial has been quite a common practice, since the accession of Bonoparte. There are few people who cannot cite some friend, or acquaintance, who is of the number of sufferers.

A dramatic author of Paris, named Dupaty, produced a short musical piece entitled, *Les Valets Maitres*; which the pit maliciously thought proper to apply to the First Consul. The piece was immediately prohibited; and the unfortunate writer put under arrest and sent to a sea-port, with an order for transportation

portation to Saint Domingo * ; and all this without the shadow or form of a legal process.

There was more than common cruelty in this act of despotism. Dupaty was of a good family, and some of his nearest relations, who had possessed estates in that island, fell sacrifices to the negroes in the first fury of insurrection.

Bonaparte had the shameless effrontary to say in public, on this occasion, that he had given dramatic writers a good lesson. It is even matter of some surprise that the music was not treason to the tyrant.

Authors of comedies, however, have their admirers and partisans, in Paris: and the conduct of the Consul was not a little reprobated. Madame Bonaparte, therefore, thought proper to intercede for Dupaty; and, under this colour, the sentence was pretended to be revoked. I afterward made several inquiries, but I did not hear that he was again allowed to return to Paris.

Nearly at the same time, that is, in the spring of 1802, a drama made its first appearance at the Theatre de la Republic, written by an actor named Duval, and entitled Edouard en Ecosse. The subject was the dangers of the Pretender during his flight and escape to France after the battle of Culloden, and the piece was received with enthusiastic applause. The author was in transports of joy; his friends were fatiguing and half suffocating him with congratulations and embraces; of fame and full pockets he could have no doubt, and the piece was posted for representation the next evening.

The golden dream was of short duration: there was in the piece something that reminded Frenchmen of the misfortunes of royalty, the sufferings of the Bourbons, and the worth of fidelity in loyal adherence; and it was forbidden to be played any more, under the pretence that it was disrespectful to our Sovereign. Instead of the honours and wealth that were certain to accrue from successive representations, it was intimated to the author that he must make a journey, for the sake of his health; and, bitter as obedience was, he respected his health too much to neglect this advice.

La Harpe, for some imprudence, was banished from Paris, and ordered to reside at a certain distance. Every thing is imprudent, in this country, which has but a chance of offending government. Should a man, whose habitual thoughts and actions are the most peaceable, open his lips or venture to move without speaking and weighing his actions with all the timidity of caution, he is uncertain of what are the dangers to which he is exposed. I am no friend to the tergiversation, the late affected fanaticism, and the former revolutionary violence, of La Harpe: but, whatever he may have been, I am the determined enemy of persecution.

A gentleman with whom I was acquainted, of great respectability, but who took no part in politics, has a brother, who, because he is known to be an unshaken friend to republican

* As a proof of the timid subjection in which writers are held, an annual theatrical repository, entitled *Annee Theatrale*, instead of giving the history of this piece, which, had the author dared, he would most willingly have done, mentions it as if casually. Speaking of another piece, entitled *L'Antichambre*, it adds: "this reminds us a little of *Les Valets Maitres*; in which the citizens *Dupaty* and *Daleyrac*, the musical composer, united their talents. The success they obtained was complete; but the work could only be once represented. *L'ouvrage ne put être représenté qu'une fois.* Not a breath escapes of the punishment inflicted on the poor *Dupaty*."

can principles, is likewise exiled to his country seat.

These are examples of mild banishment: the island of Oleron, which abounds with the banished, is a little more severe; however, it is not far from the coast of France; but whenever despotism takes any deep offence, islands far removed, and countries as cheerless to a Frenchman as they are unhealthy, are the receptacles of these victims, of many of whom no friend or relation ever hears more.

Could it even be proved that the French cannot yet be governed but by force, by the bayonet, still, such acts as these must eternally be stigmatized as the most wanton despotism; which everlastingly did, and everlastingly will, merit and receive the execration of mankind.

Volney had believed in the virtue of Bonaparte, had been his friend and admitted to his familiarity; and being a sincere lover of freedom himself, he continued its defender. Not sufficiently aware of the effects which the exercise of power had produced, that remonstrance was become offensive and difference of opinion an insult, he was one day endeavouring to convince the Chief Consul of the mischief he would do to mankind, by again conferring power on the priesthood, admitting the smallest of its once usurped claims, and burthening people who were of a different creed with a general and unjust tax.

Bonaparte replied—"Why do you mention the people? I do but act in this business according to their desire: a large majority of the people wish for the re-establishment of the church."

Forgetful of the possibility, or perhaps not suspecting it, that the truth which instantly occurred to his mind should so deeply wound the pride of a man whose supremacy was so recent, Volney answered—'Were you to act according to the will of the majority, you must immediately cede your power; the majority of the people would vote for the return of the Bourbons.'

The rage of the Chief Consul was ungovernable: the common report is, that he instantly struck Volney, and ordered him from his presence; since which he has never again entered the palace of the Tuileries.

No powers of mind can rescue the man, who is the slave of anger, from actions that are worthy only of a lunatic.

Of what an opposite complexion is the following anecdote! In the true spirit of French declamation, some one affirmed, speaking to Bonoparte, that England was far behind France in truly understanding the principles of liberty: to which he replied: "it would be well for the latter, if it did but enjoy one-tenth part of English freedom."

He will seldom condescend to argue; and, when he does, he considers it as insolence, in any one, who dares to be of a different opinion.

Music being one day the subject of discussion, he affirmed "it is so simple in its principles that no man can be ignorant of it, who understands the mathematics; it was the most monotonous of studies, for it had no greater variations than may be found in different angles, obtuse and acute."

His opponent, a musical composer, replied—'I fear, Citizen Consul, this character of it can scarcely be just: since monotony is the thing that music can least endure.' To which the Citizen Consul answered—"It appears, then, you understand the subject better than I!" and turned away on his heel.

He has the ambition to be, but is not, a good public speaker: I mean in manner: for he is said often to have a clearer view of the subject debated than better orators. When the question of divorce was under discussion,

discussion, he played a trick, which too maliciously exhibited the servile obedience of the pretended legislators of France.

He was supposed to be the unqualified enemy of divorce; and accordingly Portalis opened the subject, before the members of the Tribunat, by an oration in which all the miseries attributed to that law were rehearsed, and declaimed against with violence. Others spoke to the same effect, till Bonoparte interrupted them, and began his speech by saying, or insinuating, they had not thought and spoken like philosophers, but with the partial and prejudiced views of a very opposite class; and went on to prove, that, though there were evils in the then law of divorce, which called for remedy, there were in the thing itself benefits, that ought never to be forgotten or neglected. Hearing this, the members, who had not spoken, reserved themselves for another discussion, and went home and re-wrote their orations; after which, the question of divorce was treated with all the discriminating respect any man could desire. This was a great triumph to the small party, who had the courage to shew the least inclination in its favour.

Concerning the religious opinions of the Chief Consul no man, it is said, can form any sound judgment: from his discourse, he might at one moment be imagined an infidel, at another a deist, and the next perhaps a christian. He is said to have told Dupuis that he did not believe that such a man as Jesus Christ ever existed To Monge, an avowed infidel, who was expressing his disbelief of eternal punishments, the Consul said, after reciting the names of various great men who had believed in the christian religion, and examples of others who in their last moments had changed their opinions from fear, that he, Monge, would certainly die a true believer.

He appears to be rather a fatalist than a necessarian; for he believes, or affects to believe, in his favourable destiny.

To contemplate greatness, to study till we anderstand it, and, when circumstances agree, to make it our model, can only be blamed when greatness is sullied by vice: but to become its professed ape has something in it that shows a want of original power. There are various treats, public and private, that discover Bonoparte to have attempted to copy Alexander, while he was in Egypt, Cesar during his Italian campaigns, and Charlemagne since he has assumed to himself the office and the powers of a ruler.

When traversing the sands of Egypt and Syria, he did not forget the Lybian deserts: Alexander was then his model.

He placed a large statue of Cesar, allowed to be of excellent workmanship, fronting his apartments in the Tuileries, that he might have it in daily contemplation.

Since the addition of Helvetia and the Cisalpine Republic, the power of Charlemagne, extending over Europe, and his imperial dignities, have incessantly haunted his imagination. Consul for life is a title so poor that it appears to have become intolerable to thought.

Review of

The Lay of the Last Minstrel; a poem. By *Walter Scott*, Esq. Quarto, L.1. 5s. Longman and Co. London; Constable and Co. Edinburgh.

EPIC poetry has been long considered, at once as the highest, and rarest exertion of human genius. Between each great attempt made to succeed in it, many ages have commonly intervened, in Britain,

tain, from the time of Milton, a great void follows, which is filled up only by the once celebrated performances of Sir Richard Blackmore. Till of late, the very species seemed to be nearly extinct. Mr Southey first broke the spell; and since his time, seldom has a year elapsed, without being marked by at least one flight of the epic muse. In point of quantity, there is no longer any cause to complain of deficiency.

For such an attempt Mr Scott possessed certainly a peculiar advantage, in his intimacy with the memorials of those rude and warlike ages, which are most favourable to the production of this high species of poetry. And after having been made acquainted by him with so many curious and interesting remains of antiquity, we naturally feel a curiosity in respect to this first great production of his own genius.

He does not however give to his poem the name of Epic, but says, "As the description of scenery and manners was more the object of the author, than a combined and regular narrative, the plan of the ancient metrical romance was adopted, which allows a greater latitude in this respect than would be consistent with a regular poem." It must be remembered, however, that the rules of the epic are not attached to any particular title, but are merely those rules by which a narrative poem may be rendered most agreeable. The want of connection is generally considered as a fault in the ancient romance. Mr Scott conceives also that the machinery, adopted from popular belief, would have seemed puerile in a poem which did not partake of the rudeness of the old ballad, or metrical romance. This, however, is very much the case in regard to Homer and Tasso; nor are we apprehensive that in the hands of the present author any machinery would have had a puerile appearance. As, therefore, the sentiments are truly epic, and the narrative nearly so, we cannot help wishing that the whole had been more completely accommodated to that standard.

The author states the object of his poem to be, "to illustrate the customs and manners which antiently prevailed on the borders of England and Scotland." Comparing it with his former publication of the Border Minstrelsy, we may observe, that the latter must be admitted as the most authentic source of information. The former, however, comprizes the same in smaller compass, and introduces, besides, a variety of new particulars. But its chief superiority will appear when considered as selecting and embellishing whatever in these manners is most susceptible of poetical ornament. Mr Scott possesses certainly a richer and stronger vein of poetry than is to be found in any of the pieces of that collection, with the single exception of the second part of Fair Helen.

The poem is supposed to be sung by a minstrel, the last of the race. Infirm and old, he finds his art now neglected and his lyre unhonoured, and is compelled to wander from place to place, in search of a precarious subsistence. Benighted one night near the Castle of Newark, then inhabited by Anne Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth, he looks round in vain for a meaner resting place.

With hesitating step, at last,
The embattled portal-arch he passed,
Whose ponderous grate, and massy bar,
Had oft rolled back the tide of war,
But never closed the iron door
Against the desolate and poor.

Here he is kindly received, and after due refreshment is asked to sing, by the Duchess and a party of ladies who were with her. Much flattered by this proposal, he puts his hand to his lyre: it is stiff for want of use, but after a little, this difficulty is

over-

overcome, and he proceeds with the song which composes "the lay of the last minstrel."

The poem opens with a description of the Castle of Branksome, which forms the chief scene of action. Its present possessor is the Lady of Branksome, widow of Sir Walter Scott, who was slain in the streets of Edinburgh in consequence of a deadly feud which had long subsisted between his family and that of the Kerrs of Cessford.

Bards long shall tell,
How lord Walter fell!
When startled burghers fled, afar,
The furies of the Border war;
When the streets of high Dunedin
Saw lances gleam, and falchions redden,
And heard the Slogan's * deadly yell—
Then the Chief of Branksome fell.

The Lady, we are told,

——dropped nor sigh nor tear!
Vengeance, deep-brooding o'er the slain,
Had locked the source of softer woe;
And burning pride, and high disdain,
Forbade the rising tear to flow.

But she cherishes deep in her breast the desire of revenge, and, with that view waits impatiently till her son, who is yet very young, shall arrive at manhood. We are then introduced to Margaret of Branksome her daughter, who loves and is beloved by Lord Cranston, a young and accomplished Knight. But he, on a late occasion, had fought on the side of the Kerrs of Cessford; and therefore

——well she knew, her mother dread,
Before lord Cranston she should wed,
Would see her on her dying bed.

The Lady of Branksome had derived from her father a profound skill in "the art that none may name." In consequence of this she listens one day to a remarkable dialogue between a river and a mountain spirit, the issue of which is, that no kind influence shall be showered

On Teviot's tide, and Branksome's tower,
Till pride be quelled, and love be free."

Notwithstanding this prediction, the Lady remains firm, and exclaims,

"Your mountains shall bend,
And your streams ascend,
Ere Margaret be our foeman's bride!"

To avert such a calamity, she resolves to possess herself immediately of a mighty book, lodged at the monastery of Melrose, in the tomb of Michael Scott, a celebrated magician, and which she knew was to have a powerful influence on the destinies of her house. She calls to her, William of Deloraine, the account of whose character we give at length, as it seems to apply in general to the *moss-troopers* or marauders of those times:

A stark moss-trooping Scott was he
As e'er couched border lance by knee.
Through Solway sands, through Tarras moss,
Blindfold he knew the paths to cross;
By wily turns, by desperate bounds,
Had baffled Percy's best blood-hounds;
In Eske, or Liddell, fords were none,
But he would ride them one by one;
Alike to him was time, or tide,
December's snow, or July's pride;
Alike to him was tide, or time,
Moonless midnight, or mattin prime.

Steady of heart, and stout of hand,
As ever drove prey from Cumberland;
Five times outlawed had he been,
By England's king and Scotland's queen.

She orders him to set out instantly for Melrose Abbey, and find out the Monk of St Mary's Isle:

Say, that the fated hour is come,
And to night he shall watch with thee,
To win the treasure of the tomb:

For

* The war-cry, or gathering word, of a Border clan.

For this will be St Michael's night,
And though stars be dim, the moon is bright;
And the cross of bloody red
Will point to the grave of the mighty dead."

Deloraine readily undertakes this errand, and departs; picturesque sketches are then given of the country through which he passed, as it appeared by moonlight. At length he reaches Melrose, where,

Like some tall rock, with lichens gray,
Seemed, dimly huge, the dark Abbaye.

On telling that he came from Branksome, he is readily admitted, and having found the Monk of St Mary's Isle, delivers his message. When the Monk heard it,

—— strangely on the knight looked he,
And his blue eyes gleamed wild and wide;
"And, darest thou, warrior! seek to see,
What heaven and hell alike would hide?
My breast, in belt of iron pent,
With shirt of hair and scourge of thorn;
For threescore years, in penance spent;
My knees those flinty stones have worn:
Yet all too little to atone
For knowing what should ne'er be known,
Would'st thou thy every future year
In ceaseless prayer and penance drie,
Yet wait thy latter end with fear—
Then, daring warrior, follow me!"

The determined Deloraine expressed his readiness to follow, and they pass thro' the garden into the chancel, where

Full many a scutcheon and banner, riven,
Shook to the cold night-wind of heaven,

and where

Full in the midst, his cross of red
Triumphant Michael brandished,
And trampled the apostate's pride.
The moon-beam kissed the holy pane,
And threw on the pavement a bloody stain.

Here they sit down on a marble stone, and the Monk informs his companion that he had first known Michael Scott in Spain, at the University of Salamanca, that he had learned a large portion of his art,

And, warrior, I could say to thee,
The words that clove Eildon hills in three,
And bridled the Tweed with a curb of stone:
But to speak them were a deadly sin;
And for having but thought them my heart within,
A penance must be done.

Michael, when at his death, had called this Monk, and committed to him the book, with injunctions that it should be buried with him, and that never mortal should look into it save the chief of Branksome in his hour of need, and that when the service was performed it should be immediately returned.

I buried him on St Michael's night,
When the bell tolled one, and the moon was bright;
And I dug his chamber among the dead,
Where the floor of the chancel was stained red,
That his patron's cross might over him wave,
And scare the fiends from the wizard's grave.
"It was a night of woe and dread,
When Michael in the tomb I laid!

As he is speaking, the clock strikes one, and he then calls out,

"Lo warrior! now the cross of red
Points to the grave of the mighty dead;
Within it burns a wondrous light,
To chase the spirits that love the night:
That lamp shall burn unquenchably,
Until the eternal doom shall be."

Deloraine is then ordered to raise the stone, which he does with a beating heart; instantly the light appears, and "before their eyes the wizzard lay," with a cross in his right hand, and the mighty book in his left.

High and majestic was his look,
At which the fellest fiends had shook;

Deloraine

Deloraine, for the first time in his life, shewed symptoms of fear; the Monk, however, warns him,

"Now speed thee what thou hast to do,
Or, warrior, we may dearly rue;
For those, thou mayest not look upon,
Are gathering fast round the yawning stone!"
Then Deloraine, in terror, took
From the cold hand the mighty book,
With iron clasped, and with iron bound:
He thought, as he took it, the dead man frowned;
But the glare of the sepulchral light,
Perchance, had dazzled the warrior's sight.

They then returned through the galleries, along which

Loud sobs, and laughter louder, ran,
And voices unlike the voice of man:

The Knight resumes his journey, and feels no small satisfaction when the day begins to dawn, and soon after, Branksome towers appear in view. Here the minstrel passes from him to Margaret, who at this early hour steals out unperceived, to meet her lover in the "greenwood, beneath the hawthorn's boughs." Here however he warns his fair auditors, that they must not expect the description of a tender interview. The Baron's dwarf gives a signal that some one is approaching, upon which

Fair Margaret, through the hazel grove,
Flew like the startled cushat-dove *:

And the knight turned round to discover who was this disturber of his happiness. He soon meets, returning from the midnight excursion, Deloraine, the mortal enemy of his house. The two warriors instantly rush against each other, and, after a furious engagement, Deloraine is thrown from his horse, wounded and senseless. When the Baron saw him in that condition,

His noble mind was inly moved
For the kinsman of the maid he loved.

Being under the necessity of flying himself, he causes his dwarf to carry the wounded man to the castle; in doing which, the latter becomes possessed of the book, which he afterwards uses to the no small advantage of his master. Of this dwarf many extraordinary things are related, and many tricks performed by him, which appear to us rather unsuitable to the dignity of the rest of the poem. Among others, he lures the young Buccleugh to some distance from the castle, where he falls into the hands of a party of English foragers. The dwarf then assumes his appearance, and continues at the castle, where, however, he would soon have been detected by the skill of the lady, had she not been then too deeply engaged in tending the wounded Deloraine.

The next passage we shall quote at large, as exhibiting the author's powers in a light different from any of the former extracts:

So passed the day—the evening fell,
'Twas near the time of curfew bell;
The air was mild, the wind was calm,
The stream was smooth, the dew was balm;
E'en the rude watchmen, on the tower,
Enjoyed and blessed the lovely hour.
Far more fair Margaret loved and blessed
The hour of silence and of rest.
On the high turret, sitting lone,
She waked at times the lute's soft tone;
Touched a wild note, and all between
Thought of the bower of hawthorn's green;
Her golden hair streamed free from band,
Her fair cheek rested on her hand,
Her blue eye sought the west afar,
For lovers love the western star.

Is yon the star o'er Penchryst-Pen,
That rises slowly to her ken,
And, spreading broad its wavering light,
Shakes its loose tresses on the night?
Is yon red glare the western star?—
O 'tis the beacon-blaze of war!

The

* Wood-pigeon.

The warder views it at the same moment, and blows his "war-note loud and strong." Instantly the castle is in arms; beacons, a mode of intelligence then much used, are erected on all the neighbouring cliffs,

——ruddy blushed the heaven:
For a sheet of flame from the turret high,
Waved like a blood-flag on the sky,
All flaring and uneven;
And soon a score of fires, I ween,
From height, and hill, and cliff, were seen:

Messengers were also dispatched to the different lords in alliance with the family of Branksome, urging them to hasten with their forces to its relief. Clouds of smoke rising from the ravaged country announce the approach of an English army; which soon after appears within sight of the castle. The following description of its warlike approach will give some idea of the *costume* of that period:

Through the dark wood, in mingled tone,
Were border-pipes and bugles blown;
The coursers neighing he could ken,
And measured tread of marching men;
While broke at times the solemn hum,
The Almayn's sullen kettle drum;
And banners tall, of crimson sheen,
Above the copse appear;
And, glistening through the hawthorns green,
Shine helm, and shield, and spear.

Light foravers first to view the ground,
Spurred their fleet coursers loosely round;
Behind, in close array and fast,
The Kendale archers, all in green,
Obedient to the bugle-blast,
Advancing from the wood, were seen.
To back and guard the archer band,
Lord Dacre's bill-men were at hand;
A hardy race, on Irthing bred,
With kirtles white, and crosses red,
Arrayed beneath the banner tall,
That streamed o'er Acre's conquered wall:
And minstrels, as they marched in order,
Played "Noble Lord Dacre, he dwells on the border."

But louder still the clamour grew,
And louder still the minstrels blew,
When, from beneath the green-wood tree,
Rode forth Lord Howard's chivalry;
His men at arms, with glaive and spear,
Bought up the battle's glittering rear.
There many a youthful knight, full keen
To gain his spurs, in arms was seen;
With favour in his crest, or glove,
Memorial of his Ladye-love.

The English having their eyes fixed on the towers of Branksome, where martial preparations were busily advancing, see on a sudden the bridge fall, the gate open, and the Seneschall advance, bearing a peeled willow wand in sign of truce. Lord Howard and Dacre, the English commanders, ride forward to meet him, but refuse to treat unless with the Lady herself, who accordingly appears on the walls, and demands the cause of this sudden incursion. The complaints urged by them relate to certain depredations committed by William of Deloraine on the lands of Sir Richard Musgrave, an English knight. To enforce these demands, they lead with them the heir of Buccleugh, of whom, as before mentioned, they had got possession.

The Lady, in reply, proposes that the question should be decided, according to the custom of that age, by single combat between Deloraine and Musgrave. The Lords retire to deliberate on this proposal, and are determined to accept it by the intelligence that a great force is hastening to the relief of Branksome. Then, according to the accustomed ceremonial, the challenge is given and accepted on both sides, and an agreement made, that the young Buccleugh shall remain the prize of the conquering party. Scarce is this treaty ratified than the expected army appears in sight, and causes no small regret at

Brank-

Branksome, for not having insisted on more favourable conditions. It is now however too late to recede; a feast is that night prepared at Branksome, to which English and Scots are alike invited. The two hostile nations, accordingly, sit down together to the same banquet; and though

--By mutual inroads mutual blows,
By habit, and by nation foes,
They met on Teviot's strand:
They met, and sate them mingled down,
Without a threat, without a frown,
As brothers meet in foreign land,
The hands, the spear that lately grasped,
Still in the mailed gauntlet clasped,
Were interchanged in greeting dear;
Visors were raised, and faces shewn,
And many a friend, to friend made known,
Partook of social cheer.
Some drove the jolly bowl about;
With dice and draughts some chased the day;
And some, with many a merry shout,
In riot, revelry, and rout,
Pursued the foot-ball play.

Yet, be it known, had bugles blown,
Or sign of war been seen;
Those bands, so fair together ranged,
Those hands, so frankly interchanged,
Had dyed with gore the green:
The merry shout by Teviot-side
Had sunk in war-cries wild and wide,
And in the groan of death;
And whingers*, now in friendship bare
The social meal to part and share,
Had found a bloody sheath.

Next morning a general assemblage was made on the plain where the lists were drawn for the combatants. As it was not understood, however, that Deloraine could fight on account of his late wound, it became necessary that some one should supply his place; and this honour was eagerly sought by several of the Branksome chiefs. In the midst of this contest, however, to the astonishment of all, Deloraine, himself, rushed forth from the castle, completely armed, and seemingly in full vigour. To him then, of course, all the candidates yielded. The previous ceremonies being over,

At the last word, with deadly blows,
The ready warriors fiercely close.

Ill would it suit your gentle ear,
Ye lovely listeners, to hear
How to the axe the helms did sound,
And blood poured down from many a wound:
For desperate was the strife, and long,
And either warrior fierce and strong.
But were each dame a listening knight,
I well could tell how warriors fight;
For I have seen war's lightning flashing,
Seen the claymore with bayonet clashing,
Seen through red blood the war-horse dashing,
And scorned, amid the reeling strife,
To yield a step for death or life.

'Tis done, 'tis done! that fatal blow
Has stretched him on the bloody plain;
He strives to rise---Brave Musgrave no!
Thence never shalt thou rise again!

All attempts to recover him are vain: the Scots, therefore, being now victorious, raise shouts of joy, which are interrupted by the appearance of a man ghastly and half naked issuing from the castle. This, to their utter amazement, proves also to be Deloraine. The conqueror then undoing his vizor, discovers himself to be Cranstoun of Teviotdale, whom the dwarf, by means of the magic book, had enabled to assume the appearance of the other. The lady seeing young Buccleugh restored to her, and remembering the spirit's prophecy, which was now fulfilled, gave a reluctant consent to bestow her daughter on the deliverer of her son. And here properly the story closes, the object proposed at the opening being now attained. Another canto however follows, which contains an account of the nuptial cere-

* A sort of knife, or poinard.

ceremonies of Cranstoun and Margaret, songs by the Minstrels on that occasion, and lastly a solemn procession to the tomb of Michael, in order to deprecate the wrath which he manifests at the retention of his mighty book. It contains a great deal of fine poetry, as well as curious illustrations of the manners of the time; but, having already made such copious extracts, we must content ourselves with referring to the poem itself.

After having furnished the reader with such ample means of judging for himself, it will not be necessary to detain him with many observations. The author discovers a thorough acquaintance with, as well as a power of placing, in the most striking light, the aspect both of nature and manners which the Borders of England and Scotland at that time presented. The Castle, the Monastery, the Midnight Excursion, and the Field of Battle, are objects strongly familiarized to his imagination, and every scene of which he paints to the life. He is a master in that species of the sublime which arises from mystery, darkness, and terror. He has well availed himself of the belief that

> Mighty words and signs have pow'r
> O'er Sp'rites, in planetary hour.

Magic, which consists in the production of mighty effects, by causes that to all appearance are wholly inadequate, may be made the source of a very high and interesting kind of sublimity. This Mr Scott seems to have understood beyond any former poet, Tasso excepted. We know not if there be any thing superior, even in that poet's glowing description of the dominion possessed by mystic sounds over the regions of darkness *.

Nor, as may be observed in the above specimens, does our poet fail in the description of those milder scenes whose beauty predominates; though these are more rarely introduced, and chiefly by way of contrast to his more frequent and favourite subjects.

Tho' we do not, in this poem, meet with much minute delineation of character, yet a striking general view is given of that mixture of pride, courage, and ferocity, which entered into the composition of a Border Chieftain. That of the lady of Branksome is the most strongly marked, and possesses all those features which we might expect to find in a high dame of ancient times. In describing the daughter, the poet seems animated rather by Provençal enthusiasm, or by the refined gallantry of modern times, than by the spirit which generally prevails throughout the Border ballads. The portrait, however, such as it is, is finely drawn.

In the measure of the poem, Mr Scott has set himself entirely free from every kind of restraint. The extent of the stanza, the construction of the verse, and the succession of the rhymes, are all alike arbitrary and variable. As this is a mode of writing which has been lately adopted by several poets of genius, to whom its facility must no doubt be a strong recommendation, it may be desirable to form some estimate of its merit. Now the distinction of verse from prose consists chiefly, as we conceive, in the recurrence of similar combination of harmony. Thus the periods of Cicero, however flowing and musical, make no approach to poetry, because each member of a sentence differs in sound from the others. Hence the measure under consideration possesses imperfectly the most essential characteristic of versification, and is often distinguishable from prose only by the rhyme. The frequent changes, too, interrupt that connected train of emotions which is naturally

* Gierusalemme liberata, Canto XIII. Stanza 1,—12.

naturally produced by a narrative poem. It seems well adapted only for the irregular ode, as being in unison with the desultory tone of sentiment which there prevails. At the same time, while we disapprove of this measure in general, we must admit that its rudeness gives to the present poem an air of antiquity, and that it suits not ill with the wild and adventurous spirit which pervades most of the characters.

We think Mr Scott has been rather liberal in the use of obsolete language. The same impression never can be made by a passage, for the elucidation of which we must have recourse to notes and a glossary. The practice may be very proper indeed where those words refer to something peculiar to that period, and for which there is no corresponding term in our present idiom, but this limit we think is frequently transgressed.

But these blemishes, if they are to be regarded as such, bear but a small proportion to the beauties of the poem, which we consider as completely establishing Mr Scott's title to be placed, if not first, at least in the first rank, among poets of the present age and country.

Notes are added, which contain a good deal of curious information respecting the ancient Border families, as well as the manners and customs of those times. From these, we may probably present our readers with some extracts in a future number.

Celestial Phenomena *for* February 1805.

Saturday, February 2d.

THE second satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 2 minutes and 25 seconds after 4 o'clock in the morning.

Tuesday, February 5th.

The first satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 49 minutes and 53 seconds after 4 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, February 6th.

About a quarter of an hour before 5 o'clock in the morning the *third* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the left hand of the planet. The second satellite is nearer Jupiter, and the first is between us and the planet.

Thursday, February 7th.

About 6 o'clock in the evening, the constellation of the *Pleiades*, or *seven stars*, will suffer an occultation by the Moon. The brightest of these, *η Pleiadum*, a star of the 3d magnitude, situated in longitude $1^s..27^\circ..16''..25''$, and latitude $4^\circ..1'..36''$ north. The star will immerge behind the dark limb of the Moon, about 22 minutes after 5 o'clock in the evening, at which time it is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to the north of the Moon's center. After continuing eclipsed for the space of $1^h..14\frac{1}{2}'$, it will emerge from behind the enlightened limb of the Moon at $36\frac{1}{2}$ minutes after 6 o'clock, and is then about 25 seconds north of the Moon's center. The Moon's horizontal parallax is at present $59'..24''$; her horizontal semidiameter $16'..11''$, and he will come to the meridian about 18 minutes after four o'clock in the afternoon.

On the same day, about a quarter before 5 o'clock in the morning, *all* the satellites of Jupiter are beautifully situated on the eastern side of his disc, in the same order as they lye in the system, and almost at equal distances from each other.

Monday, February 11th.

About four o'clock in the morning. the moon will eclipse *δ Geminorum*, a star of the third magnitude, situated in the hand of Castor, in longitude $3^s..15^\circ..48'..10''$ and latitude $12'..19''$ south. About 43 minutes after three o'clock in the morning

ing, the star will immerge behind the Moon's dark limb, and will be placed about 15 minutes south of the Moon's centre. After being obscured for the space of 28 minutes, the star will emerge from behind the Moon's enlightened limb, at 11 minutes after 4 o'clock, when it will be situated about 11½ minutes South of the Moon's centre, the Moon's horizontal semi-diameter is then 16'..15"; her horizontal parallax 59'..43", and the time of her southing 10ʰ..8' in the preceding evening.

Friday, February 12th.

The third satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow about 22 minutes and 54 seconds after 3 o'clock in the morning, and after continuing eclipsed for the space of 2ʰ..2'..15", it will visibly emerge from behind Jupiter's shadow at 25 minutes and 9 seconds after 5 o'clock. Immediately after the emersion of the third satellite, it will be in conjunction with the *first*, on the right hand of Jupiter. The second is situated on the same side, at a greater distance, and the fourth on the other side of the planet.

Wednesday, February 13th.

(CONJUNCTION OF VENUS AND MERCURY.

Early in the morning, before the rising of the sun, the planet VENUS and MERCURY will be in conjunction: at the time of conjunction Mercury will be situated about forty-eight minutes to the north of Venus, and both of the planets will appear horned if viewed through a telescope of considerably magnifying power. If the sky be free from clouds at the time of conjunction, this will be the most favourable opportunity that can occur for obtaining a sight of the planet Mercury, as he is within a day of his greatest elongation. By means of Venus we can direct our eye to the very spot where Mercury is placed; and his distance from the Sun is sufficiently great to render him visible to the naked eye.

Thursday, February 14th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his greatest elongation from the Sun, and may be seen in the morning before sun-rise. His declination being about 20 degrees south, his amplitude, or the distance of the point of the horizon where he sets or rises from the western or eastern point of the compass will be 12 degrees.

Friday, February 15th.

The Georgium Sidus is at present situated in longitude 6ˢ..20°..43'..36', and latitude 39 minutes North. His declination is 7°..30' South, and he comes to the Meridian about 12 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning. It is situated in Virgo, about 2°..39' exactly north *Spica* of *Virginis*, a star of the first magnitude. This will be a favourable opportunity for obtaining a view of the Georgium Sidus, on account of its proximity to such a bright and well-known fixed star. (See Phenomena Feb. 21st.)

Monday, February 18th.

The Sun will enter the sign *Pisces*, at 22 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening, and his longitude will be exactly 11 signs.

Tuesday, February 19th.

About a quarter of an hour before 5 o'clock in the morning the first and third satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc. The second and fourth are situated on the same side, at a greater distance from the planet, the fourth being farthest from Jupiter.

The planet is at present situated in longitude 4ˢ..1°..58'..12", and latitude 4°..15' North. He comes to the Meridian about ten o'clock in the evening, with 57°..55' of Meridian altitude.

Thursday, February 21st.

The planet SATURN will be in conjunction with θ *Virginis*, a star of the

the fourth magnitude situated in the Virgin's southern wing in longitude 6^s.. 15°..31′..10″. The latitude of Saturn being 2°..39′..51″ north, and that of θ Virginis 1°..45′..33″ north, the nearest approach of their centres will be 54′..18″, and the planet will pass to the north of the star. Saturn is 6° west of the Georgium Sidus.

On the same day, about 5 minutes and 5 seconds after 3 o'clock in the morning, the first satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow.

Sunday, February 24th.

About 5 o'clock in the morning the planet JUPITER will be in quadrature with the *Sun*, and the difference of their longitude will be exactly three signs. The longitude of the sun being 11^s..5°..12′..50″, the longitude of Jupiter will be 8^s 5° 12′..50″. His latitude is at present 55′..54″ north; his declination 20°.. 17′ south, and the time of his southing 5^h..28′ in the morning.

Monday, February 25th.

The planet VENUS is at present situated in longitude 10^s..13°..17′.. 10″, and latitude 43 minutes south. Her declination 17°..33′ south, and she will culminate at 25 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning.

Tuesday, February 26th.

The second satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 28 minutes and 34 seconds after 3 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, February 27th.

About 59 minutes and 29 seconds after 4 o'clock in the morning, the first satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow.

Murrayfield, Jan. 23. 1805. *D. E.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

THE celebrated fuming liquor discovered by CADET about 50 years ago, whose nature and constituent principles are so little known, has drawn the attention of Citizen THENARD. The thick smoke which this singular product spreads through the air, its specific gravity greater than that of water, its oily state, its great volatility, its penetrating and excessively fetid odour, its spontaneous inflammation in the air, and its other extraordinary properties, induced this chemist to subject it to analysis. This liquid is obtained by distilling equal parts of acetite of potash, and arsenious acid. The produce is received in glass globes, cooled with a mixture of ice and marine salt; and a liquor very little coloured, and smelling strongly of garlick passes into the receivers. The action of the liquor on the animal economy is so powerful, that Thenard found it impossible to devote more than an hour a-day to his inquiries, and was more than once tempted to abandon them. He was affected in the same manner as if he had taken a strong medicine, and experienced stupifying effects. The component parts of this liquor were found to be, water, carbonated hydrogen, arseniated hydrogen, carbonic acid, a peculiar oil, oxide of arsenic and potash.

The large hydrographical chart of the White Sea, preparing under the direction of Lieut-Gen. GOLENISCHTSCHEFF KUTUSOFF, will soon be published. Between the years 1798 and 1801, the White Sea, comprehending the bays, and part of the northern ocean, was surveyed trigonometrically. The depth and nature of its bottom was at the same time examined and ascertained, and 16 principal points of the coast were determined by astronomical observations; so that this chart has been brought

to

to a high degree of perfection, and will render the navigation of the White Sea much safer than it has hitherto been.

Don Mariana Lagaa, of the royal botanical garden at Madrid, when on a tour through Spain, to complete the *Flora Hispanica*, found the *Lichen islandicus* in the park of Pajares in Asturia, and in other places, where it grows in abundance. It had hitherto been supposed by botanists, that this plant did not grow any where but in the regions of the north. It is employed by physicians as a remedy for consumption

It has hitherto been supposed by electricians, that the electricity produced by the juxta position of metals arises from their being in contact. Mr W. Wilson has shewn, that the electrical appearances are occasioned by the separation of the metals from contact. Having pierced a piece of thin sheet copper full of small holes, he sifted through this copper sieve some filings of zinc into a tin plate laid on the cap of a gold-leaf electrometer, and the gold leaves diverged near an inch with positive electricity, when about half an ounce of filings had been sifted into it. He made experiments with a variety of metallic sieves and filings, and expresses the result in a long table, which may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, N°. 37. p. 43.

The following method of coating copper with platina, is given by Strauss, in Gehlin's Journal. A solution of platina is precipitated by ammonia, washed, dried, and exposed to a red heat for half an hour in a covered crucible. It is then amalgamated with between five and seven parts of mercury, by trituration in a warm mortar. This amalgam may be laid over copper, and the mercury driven off by heat. A second coating is applied, mixed with chalk and sprinkled with water, and the plate is again ignited. After this the plate is burnished. By this means copper vessels may be defended from the action of acids.

M. Hermbstadt of Berlin has announced that the tormentil, or septfoil, (*tormentilla erecta*,) a very common plant; and likewise that the great bistort, or snakeweed, (*Polygonum bistorta*,) contain such a large quantity of tannin as to make them preferable to oak bark for tanning. One pound and a half of tormentil, or three pounds of bistort, will tan a pound of dry hide, which requires seven pounds of oak bark. He also recommends the leaves of the oak tree for tanning leather.

A considerable improvement upon Woulf's apparatus has been made by Mr. J. Knight, Foster Lane, London. An account of it may be seen in the Phil. Mag. N°. 79. p. 272.

A very curious experiment has lately been performed before the National Institute. When the air in the ball of an air-gun was rapidly compressed, a quantity of heat was disengaged from the first stroke of the piston, which sets fire to a piece of fungus match placed within the pump. If the body of the pump has a moveable end of steel, in which a glass lens is fixed, so as to allow the inside to be seen, a vivid brilliant light will be perceived at the first stroke of the piston. This phenomenon has been observed before.—In the Manchester Memoirs v. 5. p. 515. Mr Dalton has related a series of experiments, from which it appears that the Mercury in the Thermometer rises, suddenly, a few degrees above the temperature of the atmosphere, when placed in condensed air, and that it resumes its former station when the condensed air is allowed to expand. This must certainly arise from a disengagement of caloric during the condensation of the air.

Murrayfield, Jan. 23d. 1805. } *D. B.*

Books

Books and Pamphlets published in London in December 1804.

Fine Arts.

An Essay on Light and Shade, on Colours, and on Composition in general; by M. Gartside. Illustrated with drawings and plates. 4to. 1l 11s 6d. boards.

Astronomy.

Evening Amusements; or the Beauty of the Heavens displayed: in which several striking appearances to be observed in the heavens during the year 1805 are described; by William Friend, M. A. with plates. (To be continued annually.) 3s boards.

Biography.

The Life and Character of Bonaparte; by W. Burdon, A. M. 4s 6d boards.

The third volume of the Life of Gen. George Washington. 4to. 1l 11s 6d. 8vo. 10s 6d boards.

Drama.

Matrimony, a petit opera; as now performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane: written by James Kenny, 1s 6d.

Sketch of the Life, Education, and Personal Character of William Henry Betty, the celebrated Roscius; by G. Davies Harley, 2s 6d.

Animadversions on Mr J. Jackson's Dramatic Strictures upon the merits of Young Roscius; by the Editor of The Glasgow Theatrical Register. 2s.

The Infant Roscius; by T. Harrall. 1s 6d.

Education.

Mince-pies for Christmas; containing an improved Selection of the best Riddles, Charades, Rebusses, &c. compiled with a View to exercise the Taste and Understanding, and afford Amusement; with Frontispiece. Half bound, 2s 6d.

The Father's Gift to his Children: consisting of Original Essays, Tales, Fables, Reflections, &c. by William Mavor, LL. D. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s 6d. boards.

Law.

Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench; together with some cases in the Court of Chancery, in the whole of the 44th year of George III. 1803-4: by John Prince Smith, Esq. Barrister. Ex-*Jan.* 1805.

Extracted from the Monthly Publication, entitled, The Law Journal, during the above period. (To be continued annually, in volumes.) 15s boards.

An Abridgement of the General statutes passed in the 44th year of the Reign of George III. By J. Prince Smith, Esq. Extracted from the Monthly Law Journal. 7s 6d boards.

Medical.

The Report of a Medical Committee on the Cases of supposed Small Pox after Vaccination, which occurred in Fulwood's Rents, Holborn, in August and September 1804. 1s.

The Lypinletic Physician. 2s.

The Death-warrant of the French Theory of Chemistry; by Robert Harrington, M. D. 7s.

A Treatise on Febrile Diseases; by A. Phillips Wilson, M. D. Volume Fourth. 9s boards.

Outlines of a Plan to stop the Progress of the Malignant Contagion, which rages on the Shores of the Mediterranean, if it should make its way to this Country; by Richard Pearson, M. D. 1s 6d.

Practical Observations on Insanity; and Suggestions towards a Mode of treating Diseases of the Mind. To which are subjoined, Remarks on Medical Jurisprudence; by Joseph Mason Cox, M. D. 8vo. 5s boards.

Military.

Instructions for the Formation and Exercise of Volunteer Sharp Shooters; by Captain Barber. 2s 6d.

A Supplement to the Treatise on Military Finance. 2s.

Miscellanies.

The London Monthly Register; or, A Concise View of Political, Commercial, and Miscellaneous Intelligence, particularly adapted to the British Colonies in the East and West Indies, and to America. No. 1. (To be continued monthly.)

The Cambridge University Almanack for the Year 1805. 3s 6d.

A Reply to the Animadversions of the Edinburgh Reviewers, on some Papers published in the Philosophical Transactions; by Thomas Young, M. D. F.R.S.

Observations

Observations on a Pamphlet which has been privately circulated, said to be a Statement of Facts, and the treatment experienced by Sir Home Popham, since his return from the Red Sea; to which is added, a Copy of the Report made on inspecting the Account of the Expenditure for the Romney and Inflexible. 2s.

Observations on the Formation and Management of useful and ornamental Plantations, on Landscape Gardening, and on gaining and embanking Land from Rivers, on the Sea; by J. Loudon. With engravings. 8vo. 10s 6d.

Navigation.

A complete Collection of Tables for Navigation and Nautical Astronomy; with accurate Methods for all the Calculations useful at Sea, &c.; by Joseph Mendoza Rios, Esq. F.R.S. 4to. 1l 1s.

Novels.

Gondez, the Monk; a Romance, of the Thirteenth Century; by W. H. Ireland, Author of the Abbess &c. &c. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s.

The Mad Dog, or Modern Manners; a Romance of the present Day. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s.

The Nobility of the Heart; by Elizabeth Isabella Spence. 3 vols. 12mo. 13s 6d boards.

Secret Machinations; by Sarah Ann Hook. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s sewed.

Philosophy.

Elements of Mechanical Philosophy; being the Substance of a Course of Lectures in that Science; by Professor John Robinson, LL. D. Edinburgh. With Copper-plates. 8vo. 1l 1s boards.

Poetry.

Hispaniola; a Poem; by S. Whitchurch. 4to. Price 3s 6d.

The Battle of Largo; a Gothic Poem: with several Miscellaneous Pieces. 3s.

Bickleigh Vale, with other Poems; by Nathaniel Howard. 8vo. 6s sewed.

Political.

The Justice and Policy of a War with Spain demonstrated. 2s.

Considerations upon the Necessity of discussing the State of the Irish Catholics, in the ensuing Session of Parliament; by James Mason, Esq. 1s 6d.

A Political and Military Survey. 2s 6d.

An Appeal to the Honour and Conscience of the Nation, upon the Necessity of an immediate Restitution of the Spanish Plate Ships; by the Author of Cursory Remarks. 1s 6d.

Perpetual War the only Ground of Perpetual Safety and Prosperity; by the Rev. Edward Hankin. 1s 6d.

Political Economy.

Observations on the Operations of the late Corn Act; by William Curtis. 1s.

No Slaves, no Sugar; containing new Arguments in Favour of the African Trade. 2s.

Theology.

A Sermon, on the Advantages of high Attainments in Religion; by the Rev. William Mosely.

Dissertations, Essays, and Sermons, by the late George Bingham, B.D. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life, &c. by his Son, Peregrine Bingham, L.L.B. 1l 1s.

Baptismal Faith explained; a Sermon, preached before the University of Cambridge, April, 1804, by Robert Tyrwhitt, M.A. 1s

The Friend of Christ sleeping in Death: a Sermon, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. John Adams, by James Edwards. 1s.

Justification by Faith: a Sermon, preached at the Visitation of the Bishop of Chester, at Richmond, Yorkshire, in August 1804, by John Headlam, Rector of Hycliffe. 4to. 30 pages.

A Sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, Nov. 5, 1804, by the Rev. Henry Phillpotts. 4to. 18 pages.

A help to the Unlearned in the Study of the Holy Scriptures; by Mrs. Trimmer. 8vo. 820 pages.

Topography.

The British Atlas, comprising a complete Series of County Maps, and Plans of Cities and Principal Towns: intended to illustrate and accompany the Beauties of England and Wales. Drawn and engraven under the Direction of J. Britton and E. W. Brayley. No. 1. and 2. of this work is published, and No. 3. will be published on February 1. 1805, price 4s per Number, imperial quarto paper, full stained;

stained; and 1s 6d per Number, small quarto. These Maps are intended to be more particularly applicable to the Historian, Antiquary, and Topographer, than any others hitherto published.

The Picture of London for 1805; being a correct Guide to all the Curiosities, Exhibitions, Public Establishments, and remarkable Objects, in and near London. With appropriate Tables, Two large Maps, and several Views. 5s.

Voyages.

An Account of the Voyage to establish a Colony at Port Philip, in Bass's Strait, on the South Coast of New South Wales, in His Majesty's Ship Calcutta, in the Years 1802, 3, and 4. By Lieut. J. H. Tuckey. 8vo. 5s. boards.

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

MR Murphy, of Howland-street, has undertaken the publication of a Series of Engravings from the most esteemed masters, ancient and modern, illustrative of the History of the propagation of the Gospel, and its coincidence with the Predictions of the Prophets. In the arrangement of the work he proposes to exhibit it in two divisions, the first to comprehend, in twenty-five plates, an illustration of such passages in the Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, as are of a picturesque description, with a supplementary print of Daniel interpreting the Dream of Nebuchadnezzar. The second part to represent the Combat of Religion with the Roman Power, from its rise to its establishment under Constantine; together with the reduction of the Barbarous Nations to the Cross; in which the particular exertions of the ministers of Christ in propagating his religion will be displayed. Several of these plates are already executed from the pictures, purposely painted by Smirke and others of our first artists, and will give a very favourable impression of Mr Murphy's undertaking.

Mr Hayley's new Poem, entitled the Triumph of Music, is ready for publication, in quarto.

The Memoirs of the Life of Lee Lewes, for which he left behind him the most ample documents, will be published by his son, John Lee Lewes, Esq. of Liverpool, in the course of the month of January.

Mrs Barbauld's Selection of Choice Papers from the Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian, with Notes and a Preface, in three volumes, with a cheaper edition for schools, will be ready in a fortnight.

A Translation is in the press of the Posthumous Works of Marmontel. They consist of the Life of that celebrated Writer, and of some Miscellaneous Pieces. The Life is peculiarly interesting, not only for the facts and anecdotes with which it abounds, but on account of its having been written expressly for the confidential perusal of the author's children.

The History of modern and contemporary Voyages and Travels has already proceeded with the grand Picturesque Travels of M. Cassas in Istria and Dalmatia, with Kuttner's Travels in Denmark and Sweden; and the third number begins the late Travels in the Back Settlements of North America, by M. Michaux, which will be completed with the two preceding works in the first volume. The three first numbers of this Journal are enriched by a recent original Tour to Constantinople, and by copious Analyses of Woodward's Shipwreck, Kotzebue's Travels, and Grant's Voyage.

Dr Carey has just ready for publication, a "*A Key to As in præsenti.*" &c. intended to facilitate to young beginners the application of Lily's Metrical Rules.

A new edition of Mr Malthus's Essay on Population is preparing for publication.

In consequence of the executor having disposed of Dr Geddes's property, his Translation of the Bible, to the close of the second book of Chronicles, and his critical notes on the same, are now to be had for 14s. each volume, which is less than half the original price; and his New Translation of the Psalms as far as Psalm civ. may be had for 4s.

Dr Milne's Botanical Dictionary is now ready for publication. This edition embraces all the modern improvements, and, being embellished by the

first

first artists of the country, will be justly considered as valuable to students and proficients in botany.

A new edition of the Life of Agricola, and an Account of the Ancient Germans, translated from Tacitus, by Dr Aikin, will be finished in the course of the month.

Dr Thornton is about to publish an Answer to the various Objections raised against Vaccination, with Proofs of the Efficacy of the Cow Pock, intended principally for the use of families.

A general Treatise on Cattle, including their Breed, Management, and medical Treatment, by Mr Lawrence, will soon be ready for publication.

Dr Skrimshire, who lately gave the public a volume of Popular Chemical Essays, has now ready for publication two small volumes of Essays, introductory to the study of Natural History.

Mr Andrews, the author of the Botanist's Repository, and the Engravings of Heaths, in folio, has just begun to publish, in monthly numbers, an elegant work, on that extensive and distinguished tribe of plants, the Heaths, which are now in such great request for the greenhouses of the curious. It is called the Heathery, or a Monograph of the Genus Erica; and each number contains six coloured Engravings, with Latin and English Descriptions, Dissections, &c. Its size, which is 8vo, will render it an agreeable and convenient green-house companion, and leave the splendid folio work entirely for the library, to which it is best adopted. The work will be continued till it comprises all the known species of Heaths.

A new edition will speedily appear of Dr Smith's History of the Peloponnesian War, translated from the Greek of Thucydides, with revisions; and a fine and fine Portrait of the Translator.

Mr Parkins's Tour in America will speedily make its appearance.

The Rev. John Holland is printing a fourth edition, enlarged, of Exercises for the Memory and Understanding, for the Use of Young Persons.

A fourth edition of Mr Nicholson's Introduction to Natural Philosophy, with new chapters on Chemistry and Galvanism, and additional plates, will be ready the latter end of January.

A Story, by Miss Edgeworth, entitled, The Modern Griselda, is ready for publication. A new edition of her Popular Tales is in the press.

Mr Kelly's third edition of his Treatise on Book-keeping, with many valuable Additions, will be ready the first week in January.

Mr Delafond, who, during forty-five years of a life devoted to the British naval service, in the course of which he frequently discharged the functions of Deputy Judge-Advocate to the fleet, has been assiduously engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a Treatise on Naval Courts-Martial, which will make its appearance in the month of January next. This treatise does not exhibit a mere recapitulation of forms and precedents; but, after enquiring into the origin of Naval Judicial Institution, aspires to explain the principles on which they are founded; the laws and regulations by which they are governed; and to point out those defects yet to be remedied in a system possessing much inherent excellence. Such a work, comprised as it is in one moderate octavo volume, cannot but prove acceptable to naval officers in general, among whom it has long been a desideratum.

A new edition of the History of Modern Europe is nearly ready for publication.

The New Annual Register for 1803 will be ready for publication in a few days.

Mr Sharpe, who has lately favoured lovers of the arts with a beautiful edition of the Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian, is now employed in preparing a Body of English Poetry, which he will begin to deliver in a few weeks.

A new edition of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne's Letters will appear in a few days, with a Life of the Author, the late W. Melmoth, Esq.

The fifth Fasciculus of the British Conservæ, by Mr Dillwyn, is in the press.

Mr Harwood will speedily publish, in one large volume quarto, the History and Antiquities of the City and Church of Lichfield, containing its ancient and present State, civil and ecclesiastical; collected from public Records, and other authentic Documents.

The Works of the late Mr Archdeacon Blackburne, in seven volumes, 8vo, with a Life of the Author, by his son,

son, Mr Francis Blackburne, will be ready for delivery early in January.

Mr R. A. Riddle is preparing for publication, a Picturesque view of the principal Mountains of the World, with their actual heights, from the best authorities, and a Scale of Comparative Altitudes, applicable to the Picture, designed and executed by himself. It will be accompanied by an Historical and Picturesque Account of Mountains, their Mineral and other Productions, &c. by Mr Joseph Wilson, of Lincoln's-Inn. The size of the engraving will be 4 feet by 3, and the scale will be 35 inches to 22,000 feet.

Mr Lindley's Account of a Voyage to Brazil is nearly finished at the press.

Mr George Jamieson proposes to publish, by subscription, a work on the Progressive Efforts of Human Ingenuity; in which will be described the pretensions and discoveries of the most admired mechanics of every age and country; interspersed with curious anecdotes, and illustrated with numerous plates.

It cannot fail of interesting a large proportion of our readers to be informed, that the Society for the Encouragement of Sunday Schools, since its establishment, has afforded aid, either in books or money, to 2329 schools, containing 206,554 scholars; for whose use, they have distributed 92,854 Spelling-books, 44,517 Testaments, and 9,701 Bibles; besides a sum of 4,122l. 14s. 8d. granted for the payment of such teachers in those schools as required pecuniary reward.

The spirited exertions of Mr Goschen, of Leipzig, in behalf of literature, and the realization of his proposals in the works now issuing from his press, entitle him to the gratitude of the learned world, as well as the patronage. It is generally known, that, in consequence of the great exertions of Dr Griesbach to present to the public the text of the Greek Testament in the utmost state of purity which circumstances would admit, his Grace the Duke of Grafton, for the accomodation of his countrymen, liberally provided at his own expence the paper for a large number of impressions to be sent to England, with the view of furnishing, at a very reduced price, a sufficient number of copies for the general demand. The first volume, accordingly, containing the four Gospels, was reprinted by Dr Griesbach, with very considerable improvements; and whence the avidity with which it was received on the Continent, induced Mr Groschen to reprint it, with all the improvements which the typographic art could confer; and, that no advantages might be wanted, he has obtained from Dr Griesbach to bestow on the edition his further revisional cares; so that for beauty and accuracy no book has ever issued from the press in a higher state of perfection. It is not, however, to be understood, that this edition is intended to supersede the last, which is called, for the sake of distinction, the Duke of Grafton's, and the critical edition; but is built upon it as its foundation, all the authorities for fixing the text given only in that; the second and concluding volume of of which is to be published next year, when the two volumes, to complete the more splendid one, will also make their appearance.

The remains of Fenelon, which were supposed to have been removed, during the Revolution, from the place where they were deposited in the Cathedral of Cambray, have been found uninjured in his vault, which was not demolished with the rest of the church; and a subscription will be opened for the purpose of erecting to the immortal author of Telemachus, a monument worthy of him.

The Royal Library in Copenhagen has lately received a considerable addition of Italian books, which were purchased by Professor Engiesloft, in Italy. The King has likewise purchased for this Library, the late Mr Uldall's fine collection of Greek and Latin Classics.

The French Prefect on the left bank of the Rhine has, in consequence of instructions from the Minister of Police, prohibited the importation of Hamburgh, Leyden, Aschaffenburgh, and Frankfort Journals, and all foreign works, which from their title, &c. may be suspected to interfere with the internal affairs of the French Government.

The Elector of Bavaria has purchased for the University of Wurzburgh the Blankian Cabinet of Natural History, consisting of 28,000 specimens. The Library of the University has likewise been considerably enriched with the

books

books that belonged to many of the secularised monasteries.

Several scientific men have formerly visited Salzburgh and the Tyrol, on mineralogical pursuits. Karsten, a German mineralogist of reputation, has employed the last summer in examining the minerals of these mountainous countries; and the lovers of that science may expect soon to have the result of his researches laid before them. Another scientific tour has been undertaken by Professor Wildenow, of Berlin, a botanist of considerable reputation. His route was through Vienna to Trieste and Venice.

Francois de Neufchateau, the Ex-director, is preparing a work on agriculture. One part is already published, containing the Results of Experiments on the Cultivation of Carrots and Parsnips by the Plough.

It is found, by M. Parmentier, that the best method of preserving eggs consists in plunging them, for two seconds, in boiling water; they may be then kept for many months, if deposited in a cool place, or in salt.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

THE only new publications of this month are, Mr Scott's Lay of the last Minstrel, of which we have given some account above, and the tenth number of the Edinburgh Review.

A new edition is preparing, of that great and comprehensive national work, the Encyclopædia Britannica. In such high estimation has it been held by the public, that, notwithstanding its size, three very large editions have already been sold, the last of which consisted of upwards of thirteen thousand copies. As it has now been long out of print, the proprietors, some time ago, determined upon a republication of it. For this they have been assiduously preparing, and have spared no pains to render it still more deserving of the public esteem. Many of the most important articles have been furnished by gentlemen whose eminent abilities the world has long known and admired, and no expense or labour has been spared in completing the rest from the newest and most approved sources.

Literary journals, the memoirs and transactions of philosophical societies, and all the most valuable dictionaries of arts and sciences, both in our own and in other languages, have been constantly consulted. The works of the most eminent authors, as well ancient as modern, who have written upon any particular art or science, have been diligently corrected and compared.

Every leading article in science will be written anew, in order to exhibit the latest discoveries in each particular subject, and many branches of knowledge, formerly inserted under different heads, will be united into one system; an advantage which the Encyclopædia Britannica possesses over every other similar undertaking.

It is expected therefore that the present edition will not only include all the new discoveries in science, but will be superior in every respect to any of the preceding.

This work will consist of 20 volumes Quarto, the first half volume of which will appear early in February, and a half volume every six weeks after, by which means the whole will be completed in a very few years.

Mr David Macpherson is publishing, in four volumes quarto, a great work, entitled "Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation," from the earliest accounts to the meeting of the union parliament in January 1801. It is divided into three parts. 1. From the earliest accounts till the discovery of America in the year 1492. 2. From that period till the accession of his present Majesty. This is chiefly a republication of Mr Anderson's work on the same subject. 3. From that period to the present time. This laborious and useful undertaking is announced for publication in March next.

An "Enquiry into the Tendency of Fictitious Narratives, with Observations on some of the most eminent," is about to be published by the Author of the little tale of the "Swiss Emigrants."

The students at the University of Edinburgh amounted last year to 1500: and they are supposed this year to exceed that number. Of these about 700 attend the Medical Classes.

POETRY.

Poetry.

THE BEGGAR.

WHA's yon bedight in tatter'd claes,
Gaun loutin owre a sturdy rung,
Wi' duddie wallets fore an' aft,
An' at his belt a guilly hung ?

Deep is the glen wi' drifted snaw,
An' keen the wind blaws owre the hill,
Ye downa up Bownaivroch * gang,
The nippen cauld your bluid will chill.

" O wha will shaw the kindly bleeze
" Whare feckless eild his buik may
" warm ;
" An' wha will shaw the friendly bield,
" To sheild him frae the bitter storm ?"

There dwells a saul within this hool,
Warm wi' a spunk o' haly flame,
Auld neibor gie's your shiv'ring nieve,
An' mak' my lanely ha' your hame.

Now, tho' the scon our Leezie beuk
Was tostit nice as scon cou'd be,
An' tho' our Crummie's aften roos'd,
O' living kind he doughtna prie.

But glowr'd as gin the awsom hour
Drew near to close his worldly wot ;
Like some auld aik before the storm
Has laid its antient honours low.

Now where gat ye that rousty dirk,
An' whare won ye this bonnie scar ?
" I gat them on a gorey field,
" Amid the horrid din o' war.

" This nieve yince shook a trnsty blade,
" That spurn'd the frown o' terror's
" king,
" Wha's strake laid prostrate mony a fae,
" An' gart their steelie harness ring.

" An' aften hae I, pressin' on,
" Wi' manly courage strade, I ween,
" Whare reekit nobler bluid than mine,
" Whare better buiks lay on the green."

He spake nae mair—a deadly smile
Play'd in his looks serenely doure,
An' e'er we wist, the veteran auld
A lifeless corse lay on the floor.

T. M. C.

HALLOW-E'EN,

BY JOHN MAYN.

THIS little poem was published two or three years prior to the longer and more celebrated one of Burns's on the same subject. It appeared in Ruddiman's weekly Magazine, of which Burns was then a constant reader. From it he appears to have drawn the hint, not only of the subject, but also of the measure and general tone of sentiment.

The morn is our gude Hallow-e'en,
And our Court a' will ride ;
Gin ony maiden wins her man,
Then she may be his bride.
Old Ballad of the Fairy Court.

OF a' the festivals we hear,
Frae Handsel-Munday till New-year,
There's few in Scotland held mair dear
For mirth, I ween,
Or yet can boast o' better cheer,
Than Hallow e'en †.

Langsyne, indeed (as now in climes
Where priests for siller pardon crimes,)
The kintry round in Popish rhimes
Did pray and graen ;
But customs vary wi' the times,
At Hallow-e'en.

Rang'd round a bleezing ingle-side,
Where nowther cauld nor hunger bide,
The farmer's house, wi' secret pride,
Will a' conveen ;
For that day's wark is thrawn aside
At Hallow-e'en.

Plac'd at their head, the gude-wife sits,
And deals round apples, pears, and nits,
Syne tells her guests, how, at sic bits,
Where she has been,
Bogles hae gart fowk tine their wits
At Hallow-e'en.

Griev'd, she recounts, how, by mischance,
Puir poossy's forc'd a night to prance
Wi' fairies, wha, in thousands dance
Upon the green,

Or

* A well-known glen near Dumfries.

† Hallow-E'en, or Hollow-Eve, is the evening previous to the celebration of All Saints. That it is propitious to the rites of divination, is an opinion still common in many parts of Scotland.

Or sail wi' witches o'er to France,
At Hallow e'en.

Syne, issu'd frae the gaudy chair,
(For that's the seat of empire there,)
To luir the table wi' what's rare,
Commands are gi'en;
That a' fu' daintily may fare
At Hallow-e'en.

And when they've tain'd ilk heaped plate,
And a' things are laid out o' gate,
To ken their matrimonial mate,
The young-sters keen,
Search a' the dark decrees o' Fate
At Hallow e'en.

A' things prepar'd in order due,
Gosh guide's! what fearfu' pranks ensue!
Some i' the kiln-pat thraw a clue,
At whilk, bedeen,
Their sweet-hearts by the fire-end pu',
At Hallow-e'en.

Ithers, wi' some uncanny gift,
In an auld barn a riddle lift,
Where thrice pretending corn to sift,
Wi' charms between,
Their Joe appears as white as drift,
At Hallow-e'en.

But 'twere a langsome tale to tell
The gates o' ilka charm and spell:
Ainee, gaun to saw hemp-seed himsel',
Puir Jock M'Lean,
Plump in a filthy peat-pot fell,
At Hallow-e'en.

Ha'f fell'd wi' fear, and drookit weel,
He frae the mire dught hardly speel;
But frae that time, the silly chiel'
Did never grein
To cast his cantrips wi' the de'il
At Hallow-e'en.

O, Scotland! fam'd for scenes like this;
That thy sons wauk where wisdom is,
Till death in everlasting bliss
Shall steik their ein,
Will ever be the constant wish
Of

THE HAY MAKING.

BY J. HOGG.

TUNE,—*Comin' thro' the rye.*

O Tibby, lassie, how I loe
'Tis needless here to tell;
But a' the flowers the meadow through
ye're sweetest by yoursel'.
I canna sleep a wink at night,
Nor work i' peace by day;
Your image smiles afore my sight,
What e'er I do or say.
To cut the hay, an' kyle the hay
The task be yours an' mine,
For love an' hay mak best away,
While simmer seasons shine.

Fy, Jamie, dinna act the part
Ye'll ever blush to own;
Nor try to draw my youthfu' heart
Frae reason's sober throne.
Sic visions I can ne'er approve,
Nor ony wakin' dream;
Than hae sic fiery furious love
I'd rather hae esteem.
We'll ted the hay an' turn the hay,
An' never ance repine;
Since love an' hay mak' best away
While simmer seasons shine.

My bonny lassie, come away,
I canna bide your frown!
Wi' ilka flower sae fresh an' gay
I'll deck your bosom roun'.
I'll pu' the gowan off the glen,
The lillie off the lee,
The rose an' hawthorn sweet I'll twine
To mak' a bobb for thee.
We'll rake the hay, an' row the hay
An' big it a' sae fine;
For love an' hay mak best away
While simmer seasons shine.

Aye, Jammie, ye wad steal my heart,
An' a' my peace frae me;
An' hank me fast within the net
Ere I my error see:
Ye'll pu' the gowan off the glen
My bosom to adorn,
An' ye confess ye're gaun to place
Within my breast a thorn!
We'll ca' the hay an' kaim the hay,
An' dress it a' sae fine,
Since love an' hay mak' best away
While simmer seasons shine.

How can ye, Tibby, be so tart?
An' vex me a' the day?
Ye ken I loe wi' a' my heart,
What wad ye hae me say?
Ilk anxious wish, an' little care,
I'll in thy breast confide;
An' a' your joys an' sorrows spare,
If ye'll become my bride.
An' we'll win the hay, an' wear the hay,
Till death our bosoms twine;
An' often bless the happy day
That join'd us lang syne.

Monthly Register,

For JANUARY 1805.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR.

THIS long-talked of ceremony is at length completed, and in a stile of such fanciful show, and affected pomp, as to render it a spectacle highly gratifying to the frivolous taste and volatile temper of the *great nation*. The time it took place, (being exactly 12 years after the first arraignment of the unfortunate Louis before the Convention,)—the circumstance of the Pope's assisting at the ceremony, of which we find no similar instance recorded in history,—are altogether so remarkable, that we have allotted more room for this article than otherwise it might be thought to merit.

PARIS, *November* 25. 1804.

This day his Holiness the Pope arrived at Fountainbleau at mid-day. The Emperor was out hunting, and went to meet him at the Cross of St Herem. The Emperor and the Pope alighted at the same time, and embraced each other. Six of his Majesty's carriages then approached; the Emperor mounted first into the carriage, and placed his Holiness upon his right, and they arrived at the palace through a line of troops, and amidst the discharges of artillery. Cardinal Caprara, and the grand officers of the Emperor's household, received them at the foot of the steps. The Emperor and the Pope proceeded together up the gilt stair-case, when his Holiness was conducted by the Grand Chamberlain, Grand Marshal, and Grand Master of the Ceremonies, to the apartment prepared for him.

Having reposed for some time, his Holiness paid a visit to the Emperor, conducted by the same Grand Officers, and then proceeded to visit the Empress. —The lady of honour went to meet his Holiness, and introduced him into the Empress's cabinet. Her Majesty having re-conducted the Pope to his apartment, the ministers and grand officers of the Empire were presented to his Holiness.

At four o'clock the Emperor paid him another visit with the same ceremony. At each of these visits the Pope and Emperor remained alone together upwards of half an hour.

The Emperor afterwards presented Prince Louis to his Holiness, and Cardinal Fesch was presented to the Emperor at the same time.

On the 28th November the Pope and the Emperor arrived in Paris, at the palace of the Thuilleries, at 7 in the evening, and the great bell of Notre-Dame, and all the other bells in Paris, announced to the faithful the arrival of his Holiness in the capital. The Cardinals in the Pope's retinue were retarded on the road, but arrived in Paris on the 29th.

PARIS, *November* 27.

The Conservative Senate having heard the report of its special commission, and having seen the proces verbal which ascertains that 3,524,254 citizens have voted, and that 3,521,675 citizens have voted in the affirmative, declare as follows:

"The Imperial dignity is hereditary in the direct, natural, legitimate, and adoptive descendants of Napoleon Bonaparte, and in the descendants direct, natural, and legitimate of Joseph Bonaparte, and of Louis Bonaparte."

The ceremony of the coronation and consecration of their Imperial Majesties, is to be regulated as follows:—

All the public bodies and functionaries who are to assist at the ceremony, will be at the Metropolitan Church two hours before the arrival of his Imperial Majesty, and will be conducted to their respective places by the masters of the ceremonies.

His Holiness will pronounce the usual prayers, whilst the Emperor is clothing in the Imperial ornaments at the Archiepiscopal palace.

The Emperor will go to church, preceded and accompanied in the following manner.—The Ushers four a-breast; the Heralds at arms two and two; the chief Herald at arms; the Pages; the Assistants of Ceremonies: the Grand Master of the ceremonies; Marshal Serrurier, carrying on a cushion the ring of the Empress; Marshal Moncey, carrying a basket in which the mantle of the Empress will be placed; Marshal Mu-

rat,

tal, carrying on a cushion the crown of the Empress. Each of these three Grand Officers will have by his side a Chamberlain of the Empress. They will observe a distance of ten paces in their march.

Next will advance the Empress, in the Imperial mantle, but without the ring and crown. She will be supported by her first Groom of the Bedchamber and her first Chamberlain.—The mantles of the Princesses will be supported by an Officer of their household. The procession then continues in the following order:

The lady of honour and the lady of the Bedchamber of the Empress:

Marshal Kellerman, carrying the crown of Charlemagne:

Marshal Perignon, carrying the sceptre of Charlemagne;

Marshal Lefevre, with the sword of Charlemagne;

Marshal Bernadotte, with the collar of the Empress;

Colonel-General Beauharnois, with the ring of his Majesty;

Marshal Berthier, the Imperial globe;

The Grand Chamberlain, carrying the basket in which the Emperor's mantle is to be placed.

These Grand Officers will have on the right and left a Chamberlain and Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor.

The Emperor, dressed in the Imperial mantle, the crown on his head, bearing a sceptre, and the hand of justice.

The Prince and Dignitaries supporting the Emperor's mantle. The Chief Groom, the General of the Guard on duty, the Grand Marshal marching in line. The Ministers and Grand Military Officers, near and four.

When his Imperial Majesty arrives at the porch of the Cathedral, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris will present the holy water to the Emperor; another Cardinal will present the same to the Empress. Their Majesties will advance under a canopy borne by Canons. The Emperor and Empress will seat themselves in the sanctuary, on chairs prepared for them, the Empress at the Emperor's right hand, under the canopy.

At the instant when their Majesties enter the choir, the Pope will descend from his throne, go to the altar, and commence the "*Veni Creator.*" While this hymn is singing, the Emperor and Empress will say their prayers, and afterwards arise. Then the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire will approach the Emperor, who will present to him the Head of Justice. The Arch-Treasurer will receive the Sceptre. The Grand Elector will take off the crown, and the Grand Chamberlain will take off the collar.

The Grand Chamberlain, the Chief Groom, and two Chamberlains, will take off the mantle. The Emperor will draw his sword, and give it to the Constable. The Grand Officer, who is to carry the ring, will receive it from the hands of the Grand Chamberlain.

During this time the lady of the Bedchamber will take off the crown of the Empress, and give it to the Grand Officer. The lady of honour, the ladies of the Bedchamber, and the Officer who carries the basket destined to contain the mantle of the Empress, will detach it and double it up in the basket. The Grand Officer, who is to carry the ring, will receive it of the hands of the lady of honour.

The Grand Dignitaries, and the Grand Officers, will go in succession to place the Imperial ornaments on the Altar. The Grand Officers who carry the Imperial globe and the ornaments of Charlemagne, will remain continually at their places.

The Sovereign Pontiff, on finishing the *Veni Creator*, will approach the Emperor, and whilst the Grand Almoner will present the book of the Gospels to his Majesty, he will ask him, *Profiteris*, &c. (*Do you profess*, &c.) the Emperor, putting both hands to the Gospel, will reply, *Profiteor*, (*I profess.*)

When the Clergy have recited the usual prayers, the Grand Almoner of France, the first of the French Cardinals, and the senior French Bishop, will repair to their Majesties, and after making profound reverence, conduct them to the foot of the Altar to receive the holy unction.—Their Majesties will kneel on stools. The Sovereign Pontiff will then give the Emperor and the Empress a triple unction, one on the head, and the other two on both hands. Their Imperial Majesties will then be conducted to the lesser throne by the same Cardinals, Arch-bishops, and Bishops, in the same manner. The Emperor's unction will be wiped off by the Grand Chamberlain, and those of the Empress

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by the lady of honour. During this time the Pope will be [illegible] the mass.

At the *Gradual*, his Holiness will consecrate the crown, the sword, the mantles, and the rings. After these consecrations their Majesties will again repair to the feet of the altar, as before, followed by the Arch-Chancellor, Arch-Treasurer, Grand Chamberlain, the Chief Groom, and two Chamberlains. The Empress will be followed to the altar by her lady of honour, and her lady of the Bed-chamber, who will stand behind her. The Emperor will next receive the ring, the sword, the mantle, the hand of justice, the sceptre, and the crown. The Empress will receive the ring, the mantle, and the crown.—The crown will be placed on her head by the Emperor, and she will receive it kneeling.

Then the Holy Father will arise from his seat, accompanied by his Cardinals, and will solemnly conduct the Emperor and Empress to the grand throne raised at the end of the church.

When the Emperor is seated, surrounded by the Grand Officers, the Pope will recite a prayer, kiss the Emperor on the cheek, and turning towards the assistants, he will say with a loud voice: "*Vivat Imperator in æternum!*" (May the Emperor live for ever!) The assistants will say: "*Vivent l'Empereur & l'Impératrice!*"—(Long live the Emperor and the Empress!) His Holiness will then return to his throne with his attendants, preceded by the Heralds at Arms, and the Masters and Assistants of the Ceremonies. The Pages will immediately take their places on the steps of the Imperial throne. The places about the throne will be occupied in the following manner:—The Emperor will be seated on the throne; one step lower, at his right hand, in an arm chair, the Empress; one step lower, to the right of the Empress, the Princesses on chairs; behind them, the Dames of honour and the lady of the Bed-chamber. To the left of the Emperor, and two steps lower, the two Princes, and the two Dignitaries placed on their left.

Behind the Emperor, the General of the Guard, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, the four Grand Officers carrying the honours of the Emperor; the three Grand Officers carrying the regalia of Charlemagne; behind them the Grand and Civil Officers of the Emperor and of the Princes all standing. When the gospel is ended, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies will present the book of the Gospels to their Majesties.

At the offering, the Emperor and Empress will descend from the throne, preceded and accompanied by their attendants, and by five Officers, who will carry, the 1st and the 2d a wax taper each, in which thirteen pieces of gold will be stuck; the third, the silver loaf; the 4th, an ox.

Their Majesties, being arrived in the sanctuary with the crowns on their heads, will receive the offerings from the hands of those who carry them, and present them to the Sovereign Pontiff. They will then sit down on the lesser throne. At the moment of the communion, the grand elector and the lady of honour will take off their Majesties' crowns, who will arise and go alone to receive the sacrament. After the communion they will return to the grand throne, in the same order as was observed in going to the offering.

When mass is over, the grand Almoner will present the book of the gospels to the Emperor; and the President of the Senate, accompanied by the Presidents of the Legislative Body, and of the Tribunate, will then offer to his Majesty the form of the constitutional oath. The Emperor sitting, the crown on his head, and the hand placed upon the gospel, will pronounce the oath. The chief Herald of Arms will then proclaim with a loud and strong voice, *The most glorious and most august Emperor of the French is crowned and enthroned. Long live the Emperor!* The assistant will repeat, *Long live the Emperor!* adding, *Long live the Empress!* A discharge of artillery will announce the coronation.

The Pope will then begin the *Te Deum*.—The Secretary of State will draw up the *procès verbal* of the Emperor's taking the oath. The grand elector will call the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and of the Tribunate, to sign it. The Arch-Chancellor will present it to the Emperor for signature, as likewise to the Princes and Grand Dignitaries. The Secretary of State will procure the signatures of the grand officers; it will be collected by the Arch-Chancellor. The other attendants will sign at the Secretary of State's office, on the days appointed.

After this last formality, the Emper-

or and Empress will descend from the throne, and be conducted back, under a canopy, to the Archbishop's palace. The Pope will likewise be conducted thither, under a canopy, by a body of the clergy.

On Saturday, Dec. 1. the eve of the day fixed for the coronation, discharges of artillery, every hour, from the different points of the environs of Paris, will announce the festivity of the morrow. These firings will continue from six in the morning till mid-night. At each discharge the towers, steeples, public edifices, and all the high places of Paris, will be lighted for some minutes with Bengal flames. All the play-houses will open *gratis*. Corps of military music will parade through the streets and public places, playing lively airs.

Sunday, the 2d December, is entirely devoted to the ceremonies of the coronation. In the evening a general illumination will take place throughout Paris.

Monday, Dec. 3. there shall be public rejoicings. The place destined for these rejoicings will extend from the *Place de la Concorde* to the *Boulevards*, on the north side of Paris, onwards to the Arsenal. At the four corners of the *Place de la Concorde*, spacious stages will be prepared for dancing. In the centre on the pedestal, surrounded by a flight of steps, a magnificent trophy will be raised, decorated with military colours. On the *Boulevards* stages will be erected, and ball rooms prepared at certain distances. A great many poles for the exercise of archery, will also be erected, and places for running at the ring will be formed.

At ten in the morning, a discharge of artillery will announce the commencement of those festivities.

At the Theatres, little pieces will be performed, pantomimes, tumbling, &c. These exhibitions will continue all day long.

At 11, cars with musicians will assemble at the *Place de la Concorde*.

At noon, there will be a grand concert, followed by songs analogous to the festivity. At the end of the songs a general discharge of artillery. At the same time the trophy on the pedestal will ascend in the air, as will four gilt balloons, which shall explode as soon as the trophy shall have reached a certain height. Several heralds at arms, on horseback, will pass through the *Place de la Concorde* and the *Boulevards*, distributing medals struck for the occasion of the coronation. The dances will commence as well on the *Place de la Concorde* as on the *Boulevards*; the latter will be illuminated in festoons, columns, and urns. The cars illuminated with variegated lamps, will be driven along the *Boulevards*; the musicians, as they pass along, will perform the most lively airs. The cars will afterwards return to the *Place de la Concorde*, and range themselves in a circle.

At eight in the evening a grand firework will be discharged on the bridge of the legislative body; and dancing will employ the rest of the night.

PARIS, *Dec.* 1.

The cannon announces, in all the environs of the capital, the eve of a great day. It was too often the signal of alarm and death; at present it only awakens delightful sensations and prospects of happiness in the breasts of Frenchmen.

The Senate at seven o'clock proceeded in a body to the Thuilleries, where they were presented to his Imperial Majesty by his Imperial Highness Prince Joseph, Grand Elector. The President Neufchateau addressed his Majesty in a long complimentary speech; to which his Majesty replied in the following terms:

"I ascend the throne, to which the unanimous wishes of the Senate, the people, and the army, have called me, with a heart penetrated with the great destinies of that people, whom, from the midst of camps, I first saluted with the name of great. From my youth my thoughts have been solely fixed upon them; and I must add here, that my pleasure and my pains are derived entirely from the happiness or misery of my people. My descendants shall long preserve this throne. In the camps they will be the first soldiers of the army, sacrificing their lives for the defence of their country. As magistrates, they will never forget, that contempt of the laws, and the confusion of social order, are only the result of the imbecility and uncertainty of Princes. You, Senators, whose counsels and support have never failed me in the most difficult circumstances, your spirit will be handed down to your successors. Be ever the props and first counsellors of that

that throne, so necessary to the welfare of this vast empire."

The Tribunate also complimented his Majesty; and the Senate and Tribunate and Council of State, delivered congratulatory speeches to the Pope. The holy Father replied: He began his answer in French, and having apologised on account of the difficulty he felt in expressing himself in our language, he concluded in Italian.

December 2.

The solemnity of the coronation and consecration of their Imperial Majesties was celebrated this day, in conformity with the regulations in the different ceremonials which have been published.

The weather was peculiarly favourable to the pomp and external magnificence of the procession. A fine winter's day, the sky lightly clouded, a slight frost, facilitated the full display of all the great preparations which had been made.

From five in the morning the streets were full of people and carriages—from all parts the people rushed to the places through which the procession was to pass.

The sun shone for a short time—his fresh beams appeared when the Emperor left the Thuilleries, and from time to time irradiated his path to the moment he arrived at Notre-Dame, amidst the acclamations of the people, who blessed the day and the hero to whom the benefit was to be attributed. These acclamations were redoubled in the church, filled with citizens, so much the more attached to his Majesty, from being the co-operators of the good which his genius prepares and directs.

His Majesty pronounced the oath with that firm tone of a man whose heart confirms what his mouth expresses; but when he came to these words, which terminate that august oath—*I swear to govern solely with a view to the interest, the happiness, and glory of the French people*—his voice changing from a deep and affecting sentiment, reached with more certainty the hearts of every one who heard him.

The Imperial Mantle worn by his Majesty is of the finest velvet, of amaranthus colour, four ells (six yards English) long from the extremity of the train to the top of the collar, and nearly eight wide. The ground parseine, with golden bees, embroidered in boss. It is edged with a golden border, the richness of which is only equalled by the workmanship. At equal intervals, in the midst of branches of laurel, in full bloom, and ears of corn pleasingly intermixed, is a silver sun, surmounted by an oak and an olive, and within the sun, the letter N. in raised gold. This mantle is entirely lined with ermine; the fur extends nearly four inches in breadth, beyond the border in gold. It has also a broad collar in the shape of a tippet, all of ermine. There is only one open sleeve, like that of a Turkish dress; and upon the other side an opening, which is closed with a clasp of diamonds. The Mantle of the Empress was in every respect like that of her august consort, with this exception, that the suns in the border are of gold, and the letter N. of silver.

The cestus which her Majesty wore was the most splendid article of the kind ever seen. It was entirely composed of diamonds in roses, mounted upon a tissue of gold.

The Sceptre which his Majesty carried was of silver, with a golden serpent twined around it, surmounted with a globe, bearing a figure representing Charlemagne.

The carriage of his Holiness was, as usual, preceded by an ecclesiastic upon a mule, carrying the Papal cross. The Holy Father on the way gave the Apostolical benediction, and in return, received those of gratitude and piety. Their Imperial Majesties heard continually, during the whole of the procession, both before and after the coronation, the most animated expressions of the public will; which gave a sort of sanction to this solemn act. The crowd was every where immense, and the greatest order prevailed.

His Majesty and the procession came out of the church about four, and did not return to the Thuilleries till night had closed in, leaving no other regret to be experienced by the citizens than that the fall of day had hindered them from enjoying this charming and inspiring spectacle.

Every where in his Majesty's passage the citizens were eager to decorate their houses with tapestries of different kinds.

In the afternoon the troops assembled in the Boulevards, waiting for the procession, danced to the sound of the tambourine.

tambourine, and to cries of *Vive* [illegible] *pereur.*

The procession was equally numerous as brilliant; an hour and a half scarcely sufficed to see it pass.

The illuminations were every where very brilliant. The Boulevards seemed to leave nothing to be desired at point of sight; but the charm encreased when one was transported to the Tuileries. The first [illegible] magnificence of [illegible] evening.

[illegible] astonishment, it was the order [illegible] prevailed in Paris. [illegible] was not interrupted by any [illegible]

Thursday 3.

This day's fêtes had not the character of that which had preceded it; but they had that which was proper—that of a public rejoicing.

The movement of a people running from pleasure to pleasure, had succeeded solemn pomp; a common dress, to that of costume; popular sports, to ceremonies; and instead of brilliant processions, we had an immense population spread upon the quays, the public places, the promenades, and the Boulevards, where all sorts of diversions were going on.

A fine and clear day rendered more brilliant this assemblage of people, which extended from the Imperial palace to the extremity of the Boulevard St. Antoine. The multitudes were [illegible] different points at the same instant, and the immense extent of the [illegible] presented the *coup d'œil* of a continual promenade.

In the morning the heralds at arms [illegible] through all the principal places of the city, and distributed on their passage an enormous quantity of medals of different sizes, destined to commemorate this epoch of the coronation—[illegible] of these medals is the figure of Napoleon, bearing the crown of victory, with this legend.—*Napoléon Empereur*: on the reverse we read—*Le Sénat et le Peuple.* These words explain the meaning of the allegorical figure on the reverse, where is seen a figure clothed in the attributes of magistracy, and one of a warrior, borne on a buckler, and now clothed with the Imperial attributes. The eagerness to obtain these medals was extreme.

On the *Place de la Concorde* arose [illegible] halls, forming each a sort of an [illegible] architecture, destined for waltzes. From this place to the extremity of the Boulevards extended long and brilliant corridors of [illegible] garlands. The [illegible] of Saint Denis and Saint Martin, on the [illegible] and which [illegible] brilliant illuminations to terminate the view, offered a very theatrical *coup d'œil.* The *Place de la Concorde*, the Palace de la Marine, and the adjoining houses, the Palaces of the Legislative Body, and the Legion of Honour, displayed a galaxy of light.

During the whole day, sports of every description along the whole extent of the Boulevards, singularly amused the spectators; here was seen a numerous corps of musicians, executing sanatorades and military marches; making the place resound with exercises of every description; theatres at short distances; pantomimes and buffoons, excited every where attention and pleasure.

In the evening the crowd insensibly filed off towards the Champs Elysees, the Tuileries, and all the points where they could see easily, and without confusion, a fine artificial fire-work, let off from the Bridge of Concord.

No accident happened to cloud this agreeable day; order and the most perfect tranquillity reigned every where, and every where was seen that calm and peaceable gaiety, and that innocent liberty which characterises a happy people.

ENGLAND.

War with Spain.

We lament to state that the flames of war are now becoming more extended. A war with Spain, it is true, is a popular war in this country. But that a nation, naturally averse to hostile measures, and even inclined to preserve peace with Great Britain, should, by the tyrannic influence of an unprincipled and vindictive neighbouring power, be compelled to adopt a conduct so opposite to her wish and her interests, is a matter of real regret.

In our Magazine for November last, we stated, on the authority of Lord Harrowby, Secretary of State for the Foreign department, that the relations between this country and Spain were in a very unsatisfactory state; that no sufficient explanation had been given of the

the object of armaments carrying on in the ports of the latter power, and that orders had been issued for the seizure and detention of Spanish ships; in consequence of which three Spanish frigates from Rio de la Plata, laden with treasure, were taken by an English squadron. The intelligence of this measure seems to have surprised and provoked Napoleon in a high degree. For while Mr Frere, the English Envoy at Madrid, was negociating with the Spanish Minister, and hopes were entertained of an accommodation, General Bournonville suddenly arrived from Paris. The influence of France, unfortunately for Spain, predominates over her councils. At the instigation of the French General, the Spanish Minister (the Prince of Peace) returned a most haughty answer to Mr Frere's demands, and ordered an account to be taken of all the British property in Spain, in order to its sequestration. The Frenchman, it is said, even pressed the seizure of the person of the English Envoy, and of all the English merchants resident there. This step was rather, it is supposed, deemed imprudent; but an embargo was laid on all British ships about the 29th of November, and all intercourse stopt with Admiral Cochrane's Fleet off Ferrol. On the 14th November Mr Frere left Madrid, but did not reach Lisbon till the 10th December, owing to the bad roads, and the want of travelling accommodation, which did not enable him to travel above 15 or 20 miles a day. He was to remain at Lisbon for some time, on account of bad health.

In consequence of the above proceedings, on the 16th December an embargo was ordered by the Privy Council on all British ships bound for ports in Spain, and on all Spanish ships in British ports, but strict care to be taken of the cargoes, so that no embezzlement may be sustained.

On the 12th December the following Manifesto was issued by order of his Catholic Majesty.

Spanish Declaration.

Madrid, Dec. 14. 1804.

The most Excellent Signior Don Pedro Cevallos, First Secretary of State and of Dispatches, has communicated the Royal Orders to all Councils, of the date of the day before yesterday, of which the literal tenor is as follows:—

"THE peace which Europe beheld with so much delight re-established at Amiens, has, unfortunately for the welfare of nations, proved but of short duration. The rejoicings with which this happy event was celebrated upon all sides, were scarcely concluded, when the public satisfaction began to be troubled, and the advantages of the peace to disappear. The Cabinets of London and Paris held Europe suspended, and agitated between its terrors and its hopes, seeing the event of the negociations every day become more uncertain, until the moment that discord arrived at such an height, as to kindle between them the fire of a war, which must necessarily extend itself to other powers; since it was very difficult for Spain and Holland, who had treated jointly with France at Amiens, and whose interest and political relations are so reciprocally connected, to avoid finally taking part in the grievances and offences offered to their ally.

"In these circumstances, his Majesty, supported by the most solid principles of a wise policy, preferred pecuniary subsidies to the contingent of troops and ships with which he was bound to assist France, in virtue of the Treaty of alliance in 1796; and as well by means of his ministers in London, as of the English agents at Madrid, he gave the British Government to understand, in the most positive manner, his decided and firm resolution to remain neutral during the war; making no doubt that he should quickly have the satisfaction of seeing that these ingenuous assurances were well received by the Court of London.

"Nevertheless, that Cabinet, which must have resolved in silence beforehand, for its own particular ends, upon the renovation of the war with Spain, and which it was always able to declare, not with the forms and solemnities prescribed by the Law of Nations, but by means of positive aggressions, which should turn to its own profit, sought the most frivolous pretexts to bring into doubt the conduct of Spain, which was truly neutral, and to give demonstrations, at the same time, of the desire of his Britannic Majesty, to preserve peace, all with the intention of gaining

gaining time, cajoling the Spanish government, and holding in uncertainty the opinion of the English nation upon its own premeditated and unjust designs, which could in no manner be approved by it. Thus it is, that in London it appeared artfully to accept various reclamations from Spanish individuals, which were addressed to it: while its agents in Madrid magnified the pacific intentions of their own Sovereign: But they never shewed themselves satisned with the frankness and friendship with which all their notes were answered, rather anxious for proclaiming and magnifying armaments which had no existence, and pretending, contrary to the most positive protests on the part of Spain, that the pecuniary succours given to France were not merely an equivalent for troops and ships which were stipulated by treaty of 1796, but an indefinite and immense stock, which did not permit them to consider Spain in any other light than as a principal party in the war.

" Moreover, as there was not time entirely to banish the illusion under which they laboured, they exacted, as the precise conditions upon which they would consider Spain as neutral, the cessation of every armament in her ports, and a prohibition of the sale of prizes brought into them. And, notwithstanding that both of these conditions, although urged in a tone superlatively haughty and unusual in political transactions, were immediately complied with, and religiously observed, they persisted, nevertheless, to manifest their want of confidence, and they quitted Madrid with eagerness, immediately after receiving dispatches from their Court, of which they did not communicate a particle of the contents.

" The contrast which results from all this between the conduct of the Cabinets of London and Madrid, must be sufficient to shew clearly to all Europe, the bad faith, and the secret and perverse aims of the English Ministry; even if they had not manifested them by the abominable crime of the surprise, battle, and capture of the four Spanish frigates, which, navigating in the full security which peace inspires, were fraudulently attacked, in consequence of orders from the English Government, signed in the very moment in which it was faithlessly exacting conditions for the prolongation of the peace, in which every possible security was given to it, and in which its own vessels were provided with provisions and refreshments in the ports of Spain.

" Those very vessels which were enjoying the most perfect hospitality, and were experiencing the fidelity with which Spain was proving to England the good faith of her engagements, and how firm her resolutions were to maintain her neutrality—those very ships carried, concealed in the bosoms of the commanders, the unjust orders of the English Cabinet for assaulting Spanish property on the seas—iniquitous orders, and profusely circulated, since all its vessels of war on the seas of America and Europe were already detaining and carrying into its harbours as many Spanish vessels as they met with, without respecting even the cargoes of grain which were coming from all parts to succour a faithful nation, in a year of the greatest calamity.

" Barbarous orders! since they deserve no other name, to sink every Spanish ship under an hundred tons; to burn those which they found on shore on the coast; and to make prize of, and carry to Malta, those only which exceeded an hundred tons.—The master of a *Tartane*, of Valentia, of fifty-four tons, has made this declaration, that he effected his escape in his launch upon the 16th of November, on the coast of Catalonia, when his vessel was sunk by an English vessel, whose Captain took from him his papers and his flag; and informed him, that he had received these express instructions from his Court.

" In spite of such atrocious actions, which prove to perfect evidence, the covetous and hostile views which the English Cabinet had meditated, it was still able to carry on further its perfidious system of blinding the public opinion, alledging, for this purpose, that the Spanish frigates had not been carried into the English ports in quality of prizes, but as being detained until Spain should give the desired securities, that she would observe the strictest neutrality.

" And what greater securities could or ought Spain to give? What civilized nation, until this hour, has made use of means so unjust and violent, to exact securities of another? Although England should find, at last, any claim

to exact from Spain, in what manner could she justify it, after a similar atrocity? What satisfaction could she be able to give for the destruction of the frigate Mercedes, with all its cargo, its equipage, and the great number of distinguished passengers who have perished, the innocent victims of a policy so detestable?

"Spain would not comply with what she owes to herself, nor think herself able to maintain her well-known honour and dignity amongst the greatest powers of Europe, were she any longer to shew herself insensible to such manifest outrages, and did not care to revenge them with the nobleness and energy which belong to her character.

"Animated with these sentiments, the magnanimous breast of the King, after having exhausted (in order to preserve the peace,) all the resources compatible with the dignity of his Crown, finds himself in the hard predicament of making war upon the King of England, upon his subjects and people, omitting the formalities of style by a solemn declaration and publication, owing to the English Cabinet's having begun and continued to make the war without declaring it.

"In consequence, after having given orders for an embargo, by way of reprisal, upon all English property in his dominions, and that the most convenient instructions, both for his own defence, and the offence of the enemy, should be circulated to his Viceroys, Captains-General, and great Officers of the Marine, his Majesty has commanded his Minister in London to retire, with all the Spanish Legation; and his Majesty does not doubt, that all his subjects, inflamed with that just indignation with which the violent proceedings of England must inspire them, will not omit any of all those means to which their valour shall prompt them, of co-operating with his Majesty towards the most complete vengeance for the insult offered to the Spanish flag. For this purpose he invites them to arm corsairs against Great Britain, and to possess themselves, with resolution, of her ships and property, by every possible means; his Majety promising them the greatest promptitude and celerity in the adjudication of prizes, upon the sole proof of their being English property; and his Majesty expressly renouncing, in favour of the captors, whatever part of the value of the prizes he had, upon other occasions, reserved to himself, so that they shall enjoy them in their full value, and without the smallest discount.

"And finally, his Majesty has resolved, that what is contained in the premises, shall be inserted in the public papers, that it may come to the knowledge of all: and also, that it shall be transmitted to the ambassadors and ministers of the King, in foreign courts, in order that all the powers shall be informed of these acts, and take interest in a cause so just; hoping that Divine Providence will bless the Spanish arms, so that they may obtain a just satisfaction for the injuries they have received."

At Cadiz, so late as the 11th December, the merchants had still hopes of an accommodation with this country, several bills of lading of dollars, and other property on board the 3 frigates taken off Cape St Mary's, having been sent to the merchants here to claim on behalf of their friends in Spain. English property, nevertheless, was sequestrated in Cadiz, and all the other towns in Spain, and British subjects were daily made prisoners, and their papers sealed, by order of the Spanish Government. The Irish merchants in Cadiz, Malaga, &c. were exempt from this proceeding. Two gentlemen from Birmingham were seized at Cadiz on the 7th December, and sent to prison.

The apprehension of war, however, had struck some terror into the Spaniards, from the appearance of famine. Our unfortunate enemies make strong appeals to the humanity of the British Government, that in the event of the calamity of war, ships laden with grain and flour may not be prevented from entering into the different Spanish ports. Wheat continued to increase rapidly in price; and flour, which a few months before was sold at nine hard dollars per barrel, had risen on the 11th December to twenty.

In the mean time, the English cruizers were making sad havock among the Spanish trading vessels on every part of the coast from Cadiz to Seville, scarcely a ship escaping their vigilance. The insurance of Spanish vessels of this description was enormously high, costing the merchants at least 30 per cent.

Prizes

Prizes were also daily sending into Gibraltar that had been captured by our squadron, under Sir John Orde, off Cadiz, several of which were very valuable. One of the prizes had on board one hundred thousand dollars. Another vessel from South America, unfortunately, not answering the signal from a British man of war, was run down, and, we fear, every person on board perished.

Lord Nelson's fleet was left all well on the 4th of December, off Barcelona. He has detained a great number of valuable Spanish ships; but we are sorry to hear that his Lordship's health obliges him to return to England. When the Ambuscade left the fleet that day, his baggage had been shipped on board the vessel that was to bring him home.—Rear Admiral George Campbell, from his Lordship's fleet, has already arrived in England in bad health.

Dispatches from our Ferrol squadron were received on the 14th January, by the Pickle, of 14 guns, sent off express by Admiral Cochrane, and which ran the passage in 69 hours. The Admiral was ashore at Ferrol; but hearing his boat's crew was detained by a party of soldiers, he prudently got into a shore boat, and rowed to his ship off Batareaux Bay. The crew of his barge were detained in the Spanish guard-house; and it is supposed that the French at Ferrol were the instigators of the business.

Among the Spanish ships taken by the British, are the following, which appear to be very valuable:

The San Miguel, alias El Felix, from Honduras to Cadiz, with 200,000 dollars, several boxes gold and silver, and a valuable cargo, by the Lively frigate, and arrived at Corke.

The brig Apollo, laden with hides, tallow, and three chests dollars, from River Plata, by the Fisgard frigate, but being leaky, and having only seven people on board, intended making some port in Ireland, has since foundered. People saved.

The ship Santo Christo, from Montevideo to Cadiz, with hides and copper. St Josef from La Guayra to Cadiz, with cocoa, indigo, cochineal and cotton. The Edward, from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, with cocoa, indigo, cochineal, and 98,559 dollars. The ship Bon Air, from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, with cocoa, indigo, cochineal, and 200,000 dollars. And the Santa Gertruda, Spanish frigate, of 40 guns, from Lima, having on board 1,200,000 dollars, and merchandize, by the Polyphemus, Capt. Lawford, and arrived at Plymouth.

The Amphitrite, Spanish frigate, from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, with dispatches, by the Donegall, Sir R. Strachan, and sent into Gibraltar.

The Fuente Hermoso from Lima, with 780,000 Piastres, and a valuable cargo, off Lagos, by an English brig.

The St Andero, with 100,000 dollars, sugar, indigo, and cochineal, by the Lucy armed lugger, and arrived at Plymouth.

The Nostra Senora dos Dolores, with 200,000 dollars, gold and silver in ingots, cochineal, and a very valuable cargo, from Vera Cruz, by the Naiad, Capt. Dundas, and arrived at Plymouth.

The Spanish packet Infanta del Carlos, by the Diamond frigate, on her homeward passage from the Havannah, and arrived at Plymouth. Her cargo is reported to be very valuable. One of the entries in her cocket consists of 120,000 dollars. She mounts 16 guns, and her crew consisted of 125 men, three of whom were unfortunately killed by a shot from the Diamond.

On the 11th of January, the following order for reprisals against Spain was issued by the King in Council:—

"WHEREAS his Majesty has received information that the King of Spain has issued a declaration of war against his Majesty; therefore, being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his Crown, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which he finds himself engaged, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of Spain, so that as well his Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned, by letters of marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall, and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the King of Spain, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the King of Spain, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions."

Con-

CONTAGIOUS FEVER.

We feel sincere satisfaction in being able to report a favourable change in the health of the garrison of Gibraltar. A letter from General Trigge, dated the 26th of Nov. states— "Dr Bolton, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Dr Fellowes, physician to the forces, and three hospital mates, were landed here from his Majesty's ship Lively on the 23d. It affords me considerable gratification to add, that the violence of the fever continues to abate; our loss since the 16th being as follows:

"On the 17th, 5—18th, 3—19th, 6—20th, 2—21st, 4—22d, 2—23d, 2—24th 1—25th, 6.——Total 25. and the number of fever cases in the hospital this day only 96."

Another letter dated 6th Dec. from that Officer, states, that the number of fever cases in the hospital was reduced to five or six, and that the disorder was considered as completely subdued.

The total deaths amounted to 40 Officers, 790 privates, and about 3700 inhabitants. A number of families had fled to Algiers, where the Dey did not oppose their coming, alledging that the distemper only attacks *Christians*, but spares the *Moslems*.

The fever had not entirely subsided in Cadiz on the 11th Dec. but the deaths were reduced at that period to about five or six daily.

At Carthagena, the 8th December, the fever still continued to rage, and twelve thousandinhabitants had actually been carried off by it out of thirty-three thousand, the amount of the whole population at the commencement of the disorder.

At Alicant, at the same period, the deaths were decreased to about two and three a-day. The number of the sick in the Lazaretto did not exceed twenty-six, and they were chiefly confined by the ague.

When the letters of the 8th of December came away from Malaga, they were in hourly expectation of orders arriving for the opening of that port. The place had been for some time declared in a good state of health.

Letters from Leghorn, dated Pistara (about thirty miles from Leghorn,) the 20th November, state, that the ravages of the yellow fever had been dreadful—that nearly forty persons died daily for some weeks, but the bodies, and the cloaths they died in, were all consumed by quick lime, in the outskirts of the city of Leghorn. The principal inhabitants, and merchants, both Etrurian and British, with their families, had retired from Leghorn, to Pize, Pistara, Florence, and Rome, which are exempt from this dreadful malady. A cordon of troops was, at the above date, drawn round the environs of Leghorn, to prevent all communication.

Of the melancholy consequences of this contagion, we must notice a very singular instance, whilst at the same time it shews a laudable vigilance in the police of this country to prevent such a malignant infection from reaching it.—

November 14.

The smack, Three Sisters, of Penzance, Jones, master, from Gibraltar, was wrecked on the east end of Hayling Island, near the entrance of Chichester harbour, and Lieut. Bennett, of the Royal Garrison Battalion, his lady, a daughter of 22 years of age, one about 12, and two infants, were washed overboard and drowned. The two daughters and one of the infants were washed up at Hayling, and interred. Another passenger, Mr L. Calahan, and his wife, the master, and three of the crew, were saved. One boy of the vessel was drowned. The vessel went to pieces. The passengers hired this little vessel (96 tons) at Gibraltar, for 180 guineas, to bring them to England, to escape the dreadful ravages of the plague, and left that garrison the 9th October: she put into Falmouth, but was obliged to depart, though in a leaky state; she afterwards had a very heavy gale of wind off the Lizard, and was driven back to Penzance, where she lay a fortnight under quarantine, and was then again ordered to Standgate Creek; in pursuing these orders she was lost. The Collector of the customs at Chichester put several persons under quarantine, in Chichester harbour, who had communication with the survivors; and the Collector of the customs of Portsmouth went to the wreck, secured all the baggage that had been preserved, and put the crew and passengers into a vessel for the purpose of carrying them on to Standgate Creek, to finish the performance of quarantine.

PAR

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

House of Lords.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.

AT three o'clock his Majesty came in the usual state to the House of Peers, to open the Sessions of Parliament: And being seated on the Throne, and the Commons in attendance, delivered the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Since the end of the last Session, the preparations of the enemy for the invasion of this kingdom have been continued with incessant activity; but no attempt has been made to carry their repeated menaces into effect.

The skill and intrepidity of my Navy, the respectable and formidable state of my Army and Militia, the unabated zeal and improved discipline of a numerous Volunteer Force, and the general ardour manifested by all classes of my subjects, have indeed been sufficient to deter them from so presumptuous and desperate an enterprize. While this spirit continues to animate the country, and its voluntary exertions for its own defence subsist in their full vigour, we need not fear the most powerful efforts on the part of the enemy; but let us never forget that our security has arisen from the resolution with which we have met and provided against the danger, and that it can be preserved only by steady perseverance and unremitting activity.

The conduct of the Court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence and controul of France, compelled me to take prompt and decisive measures to guard against the effects of hostility. I have, at the same time, endeavoured, as long as it was possible, to prevent the necessity of a rupture; but, in consequence of the refusal of a satisfactory explanation, my minister quitted Madrid, and war has since been declared by Spain against this country.

I have directed a copy of the Manifesto, which I have caused to be prepared on this occasion, to be laid before you, together with such papers as are necessary to explain the discussions which have taken place between me and the Court of Madrid. You will, I trust, be convinced by them that my forbearance has been carried to the utmost extent which the interests of my dominions would admit; and while I lament the situation of Spain, involved in hostilities contrary to its true interests, I rely with confidence on your vigorous support in a contest, which can be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French Councils.

The general conduct of the French Government on the Continent of Europe has been marked by the utmost violence and outrage, and has shewn a wanton defiance of the rights of neutral territories, of the acknowledged privileges of accredited Ministers, and of the established principles of the law of nations.

Notwithstanding these transactions, so repugnant to every sentiment of moderation and justice, I have recently received a communication from the French government, containing professions of a pacific disposition.

I have, in consequence, expressed my earnest desire to embrace the first opportunity of restoring the blessings of peace on such grounds as may be consistent with the permanent safety and interest of my dominions; but I am confident you will agree with me, that those objects are closely connected with the general security of Europe; I have, therefore, not thought it right to enter into any more particular explanation, without previous communication with those powers on the Continent, with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourse and connection, with a view to that important object, and especially with the Emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wise and dignified sentiments by which he is animated, and of the warm interest he takes in the safety and independence of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the public service to be laid before you. I regret the necessity of any additional burdens being imposed on my people; but I am sure you will be sensible how much their future safety and happiness depend on the vigour of our exertions, and that in the mode of raising the supplies you will continue to shew your anxiety for the support of public credit, and for restraining as much as possible the accumulation of the national debt.

M.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In considering the great efforts and sacrifices which the nature of the contest requires, it is a peculiar satisfaction to me to observe the many proofs of the internal wealth and prosperity of the country. It will, I am sure, be your great object to maintain and improve these advantages, and at the same time to take all such measures as, by enabling me to prosecute the war with vigour, may afford the best prospect of bringing it to a safe and honourable termination.

His Majesty having retired, Lord Viscount Sidmouth was introduced by the Heralds, attended by the Duke of Norfolk and other Peers in their robes, when his Majesty's Patent, creating him Viscount Sidmouth, was read, and he took the oaths and his seat.

The Speech from the Throne being read by the Lord Chancellor,

Lord *Elliot* rose, and in a very neat speech moved an Address, to which he presumed to think there could be no opposition, being, as usual, an echo of the Speech. He entered into a recital of the different topics embraced by the Speech, and enforced the objects comprehended under each head. As to that concerning the war with Spain, he deplored it, but argued, that it would be found on investigation, that it had been not just merely, but necessary, as would be seen when the documents were laid on the table, when the matter would come properly to be discussed. As to the proposal from France, though it would appear that it was the wish of his Majesty not to slight overtures of Peace, if made with any apparent sincerity, it would be necessary that our exertions should be unabated, that we might make Peace on a more secure and stable foundation, by being at the same time prepared for War.

He then moved the Address,

Which was seconded by Lord *Graydir*, in a very eloquent speech; who, on the subject of the proposal from France, stated, that the concessions made by us at the conclusion of the last treaty were the great causes of its instability, and held out to France the idea that we were a conquered enemy, and of course induced her to commit the outrages against us which led to so speedy a renewal of hostilities.

In this he was loudly greeted by the Prince of Wales, Duke of Clarence, Lords Grenville, Carlisle, Spencer, &c. who sat on the Opposition Bench.

Earl *Carlisle* rose, not to oppose the address, or the terms of the speech, from the sentiments of which he thought no man could dissent, but merely to object to its being thought that they agreed to the justice of the Spanish war before they were in possession of the papers from which to form their opinion; or that the House agreed that our army was now in a respectable state, which it had been refused to be acknowledged six months ago, during the administration of a noble Lord, whom it gave him pleasure to see in that House; although it was a fact, that the bill passed, by which so much had been promised for rendering it more efficient, had done nothing, and was now understood it would be one of the first acts of Ministers to do away.

Lord Hawkesbury, the Duke of Clarence, Lord Grenville, the Duke of Norfolk, also spoke, when the address was agreed to.

The Prince of Wales, Dukes of Clarence, Cambridge, Cumberland and Sussex, were present.

The opposition mustered very strong.

Lords Melville and Sidmouth did not speak together.---Lords Melville and Grenville conversed together for a considerable time.

His Majesty was cheered by the populace in his passage to and from the House of Peers. He looked in excellent health and spirits. He was dressed in full regimentals, and wore a full-bottomed wig, perfectly white and flaxen, with three tails.

On the 16th, the Lords presented their Address to his Majesty, who returned the following most gracious answer:

"*My Lords,*

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address; and I receive with the greatest satisfaction the assurances of your cordial support, and of your resolution to adopt such measures as may be necessary to maintain the honour and dignity of my crown, and the security and interests of my dominions.

"You may depend upon my best endeavours, and my most hearty concurrence, in promoting those objects which the security and welfare of my people may demand at this important conjuncture."

SCOTLAND.

The French privateers have gained neither honour nor profit in their attempts upon the Leith shipping.—On the 23d Oct. last, the Britannia packet, Captain Brown, and the Sprightly, Captain Taylor, fell in off Cromer with a French cutter privateer, who bore close down on them, and fired a volley of musketry. The smacks engaged very briskly for a considerable time, and at length so damaged her sails and rigging, that she fell astern, and they saw no more of her. The smacks had many shot in their sails, but none of the men were hurt.

On the 9th January, the Swallow, Leith packet, Captain White, was attacked off Flamborough head, by a French brig privateer of 14 guns, and full of men, who came close upon her stern, through a fleet of Newcastle colliers, and when within pistol-shot, fired a broad-side with a volley of musketry. But Capt. White kept up so well-directed a fire of grape and round shot, that she sheered off. Neither the smack nor her crew sustained any injury.

In these two actions, both seamen and passengers shewed a becoming spirit.

A fine new gun-brig, called the Forward, pierced for 14 guns, was lately launched from Mr Joseph Tod's building-yard, at Tweedmouth. She went off with a graceful ease, amidst the acclamations of a great multitude of spectators, who were attracted by the novelty, she being the first ship of war built for Government at the port of Berwick.

On the 9th January were launched from the building-yard of Mess. Menzies and Goalen, Leith, two new gun-vessels, built for Government, for the protection of the coast. They are about 150 tuns burden, and constructed to carry 12 guns.

Court of Justiciary.

Dec. 10. Sir James Montgomery took the oaths as Lord Advocate. Richard Mendham was tried for forgery, or uttering, knowing to be forged, notes in imitation of those of the Bank of England, and acquitted. Mr Jeffrey, his counsel, in a very eloquent speech, pled that the statute 15th George II. did not extend to Scotland, and that the indictment, not charging the pannel with having uttered these notes *as true*, did not infer the pains of common law. The Lord Advocate departed from the latter charge, and four of the Judges (Lord Meadowbank only dissenting) were of opinion, that the above statute did not extend to Scotland. Mendham was tried about four years ago for a similar offence, and acquitted for want of evidence.

Jan. 9. Thomas Lochhead was tried for stealing three cows from a park near Dunipace, and acquitted, but recommitted on a new warrant for horse-stealing.

Jan. 10.—Thomas Clark, hackney coachman, was tried for murder, in driving his carriage over an old woman at the foot of Leith walk, and acquitted. The libel was restricted to culpable homicide. The pannel was proven to be a careful driver, and a sober man, and did every thing to prevent the unfortunate accident.

Jan. 11.—John Battersby, late corporal in the 2d regt. of reserve, was tried for robbing (on the high-way near Crieff,) James Spiers, cotton spinner at Cromwell-park, of a silver watch, 15l. in bank notes, and some silver. Patrick O'Connor, a soldier in the same regt. turned evidence, but upon the trial, seemed to have forgot every circumstance of the transaction. The Jury, by a plurality of voices, found the libel not proven, and the pannel was dismissed from the bar.

On the 4th December, in the Court of Session, the Lord Justice Clerk presented his Majesty's letter, appointing him one of the Judges; and having continued the usual time Lord Probationer in the Outer House, took his seat on the bench, on the 6th.

On the 4th of January, five privates of the Inverness-shire militia, (viz. John Tulloch, John Forsyth, Donald Cameron, Donald Ross, and Duncan Mackenzie,) while travelling northwards from Edinburgh upon furlough, were unfortunately lost in a severe storm of drifted snow, in attempting to pass the hills betwixt Braemar and Abernethy.

An atrocious murder has been committed in the parish of Craignish, Argyllshire, upon Allan M'Lean, late at Barrakan, in that parish, who was stabbed with a knife in the left side, in his own house, of which he immediately expired. John Campbell, at Ardyloch, in the same parish, charged with this murder, has made his escape.

On the 11th January, the cotton and flax spinning mills of Mr Braid at Duntroon, near Dundee, were burnt to the ground. The property was insured in the Phœnix fire office to a certain amount. A sugar warehouse, in Dundee, was in danger of being consumed by fire the day following; and what is rather singular, a similar alarm of fire, in another warehouse, in the same town,

town, took place the 13th Jan.; but these were fortunately soon extinguished, with little loss.

Three cotton factories have been burnt within a few days; one at Stealy Bridge, near Ashton-under-Line; one at Tideswell, Derbyshire; and the third belonging to Mr Ollivant, in Bury-street, Salford. The latter caused much damage and loss to the neighbours in removing their goods.

Jan. 18.—At the celebration of her Majesty's birth-day, in the Edinburgh Assembly-rooms, George's Street, there was the most numerous and elegant company of ladies and gentlemen ever remembered. The rooms were so crouded, that no dancing took place till about one o'clock in the morning, and then only a few reels.

The receipts of the performers at the Circus, Glasgow, on the 15th January, for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum, amounted to no less than L. 100.

Vaccine Inoculation.—At that excellent Institution, the Edinburgh Public Dispensary, during the course of last year, *One Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy-five Children* have been inoculated with Vaccine Matter, without any expence to the parents, either for operation, attendance, or medicines. All these children have gone through the disease with perfect safety and ease; and though many of them have, since their inoculation, been repeatedly exposed to the contagion of the natural small-pox, yet none of them has been subjected to that loathsome disease. There were inoculated from 18th Feb. 1801, to 1st Jan. 1804, 2190 children. Making in four years 3665.

Civil Appointments.

His Majesty has appointed the Right Hon. Henry Lord Mulgrave one of his Principal Secretaries of State, in room of Lord Harrowby, who has retired on account of his health.

Whitehall, Jan. 12. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Henry Addington, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, in the county of Devon.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 14. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Hon. Henry Viscount Sidmouth, Lord President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, in room of his Grace William Henry Cavendish Duke of Portland, whom his Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit to retire from the said office, on account of his health.

His Majesty has been pleased to deliver the custody of the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster to the Right Hon. Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire.

This day the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, the Right Hon. Nicolas Vansittart, the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, and the Right Hon. John Sullivan, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

His Majesty has appointed Major General George Beckwith Governor of the Islands of St Vincent, Becquia, &c.

—Major Gen. Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, to be Governor of Ceylon in India.

—Francis Gore, Esq. to be Governor of Bermuda.

On the 28th January, the Honourable George Abercromby of Tullibody, (son of the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby,) was elected Member of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh, in room of Charles Hope, Esq. now Lord Justice Clerk.

The Town Council of Edinburgh have appointed James Ferguson, Esq. advocate, one of the Assessors for the city, in room of William Steuart, Esq. deceased.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 6. At Barbadoes. Com. Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. to the Honourable Miss Mackenzie, eldest daughter of Lord Seaforth.

Nov. —. At Gillingham, Lieutenant Drummond, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Mair, of Gillingham.

—. Captain Syms, of the 60th regiment of foot, to Miss Martha Charles Noble, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mark Noble, Rector of Barming, F.A.S. S. of London and Edinburgh.

—. At Lestwithiel, Lieutenant William Scott, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Eliza Bower, daughter of the late James Bower, Esq. of Lestwithiel.

15. At Manchester, Mr Horocks, of Stock-

Stockport, to Miss Scott, daughter of James Scott, Esq. of Prince of Wales' Island.

16. At Hawick, Captain Irvine, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Janet Dickson, daughter of Mr James Dickson, seedsman, Hawick.

19. At Irvine, Captain Hugh Ross, to Miss Elizabeth Currie.

19. At Glasgow, William Perry, Esq. of his Majesty's ship Tourterelle, to Miss Todd, eldest daughter of David Todd, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.

19. At Dumfries, Mr Joseph Pearson, merchant, to Miss Catharine Stewart, only daughter of the late Dr Stewart, of Kirkbogue.

19. At Cardross, Perthshire, the Rev. John Robertson, minister of Rothsay, to Miss Helen Hervey, third daughter of John Hervey, Esq. of Balquhaple.

20. At London, his Excellency Count St Martin de Front, many years Sardinian Ambassador at London, to Lady Fletewood, widow of Sir Thomas Fletewood, Baronet.

20. At Glasgow, Mr James Robertson, merchant, Edinburgh, to Miss Sibella Pirie, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Pirie, minister, Glasgow.

22. At Dalkeith house, by the Dean of Gloucester, the Right Honourable Lord Montagu, second son of the Duke of Buccleugh, to the Honourable Miss Douglas, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Lord Douglas of Douglas.

23. At Leith, Mr James Dewar, merchant, Leith, to Miss Helen Ledingham, daughter of George Ledingham, Esq. merchant, Leith.

23. At Dalkeith, Mr James Ronald, Edinburgh, to Miss Janet Simpson, eldest daughter of Mr Archibald Simpson, Dalkeith.

26. At Madeira, Andrew Wardrope, Esq. merchant there, to Miss Lundie, daughter of Mr Archibald Lundie, writer to the signet.

Dec. 16. At Tynemouth church, a young man, apparently about 22, to a woman aged 86, and who had been the mother of 17 children!!! Notwithstanding the banns had been but twice published, the experienced dame repaired to the church, (where she was soon joined by her lover,) and declared she would not leave it without her errand. She waited till the forenoon service was over, during which time she was frequently requested to leave the vestry, but all to no effect; and complained bitterly of her negligence in having forgot her *pocket bottle* and *tobacco pipe*. The bridegroom apologised for his not being acquainted with the forms of the church, as he had never been in one since he was christened.

19. At ——, Thomas Trotter, Esq. Sisterpath, to Miss Isabella Murray, of Skaithmuir.

—. Captain Foy, of the Royal Artillery, to the Hon. Miss Sophia Courtenay, sister of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Courtenay.

—. At Ipswich, Major Ray, Aid-de-Camp to General Wade, to Miss Dalton.

20. At Dungannon Park, Tyrone, Ireland, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Knox, son of Lord Viscount Northland, and brother of the Bishop of Derry, and of the Member for the University of Dublin, to Mrs James Fletcher, daughter of Robert Bent, Esq. M. P. for Aylesbury.

—. Major Bevan, of the 28th regiment of Foot, to Miss Dacres, daughter of Admiral Dacres.

24. At St Peter's church, Leeds, Samuel Henry Copperthwaitte, Esq. of Brandon, Captain in the 1st West York, to Miss Kenion, daughter of James Kenion, jun. Esq. (late of Edinburgh), and grand-daughter of James Kenion, Esq. of Newton green, near Leeds.

24. At Perth, Mr John Kelly, merchant, Leith, to Miss Margaret Porteous, daughter of Mr Alexander Porteous, merchant, Perth.

25. At Leith, Mr Nicholas Burrel, of Bassington, Northumberland, to Miss Veitch, daughter of the late Alex. Veitch, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.

27. At Peebles, Robert Hamilton, Esq. advocate, to Miss Janet Hamilton Anderson, daughter of John Anderson of Winterfield, Esq.

28. At Leith, John Stenhouse, Esq. younger of Southfod, to Miss Alicia Aitken, eldest daughter of Mr Alexander Aitken, Leith.

31. At ——, Thomas Stevenson, Esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Rachel Farquhar, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Farquhar, Glasgow.

Captain Charles Graham, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Brown, daughter of the late Captain James Brown, of the Alfred, in the same service.

Dec.

Dec. —. Lieut.-Col. Peacock, of the Coldstream guards, to Mrs Hulbert, of Chatham.

—. At Bristol, Dr Kentish, to Miss Rankin, daughter of Robert Rankin, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

31. At Plymouth, Mr Marriott, late of the Theatre Royal of that place, to Mrs Fergusson, widow of Lieutenant Fergusson, of the 42d, or Royal Highland regiment of foot.

Lately at Eyemouth, Dr Robert Stevenson, Physician, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Miss Dow, only sister and sole heiress of the late Col. Alex. Dow, of the Bombay establishment.

Jan. 1. At Aberdeen, Mr George Hadden, of Nottingham, to Miss Eliza Young, daughter of the late Mr James Young, Aberdeen.

2. At Pitmedden, Alexander Leslie, Esq. to Miss Seton, eldest daughter of Sir William Seton of Pitmedden, Bart.

2. At Edinburgh, Thomas Crichton, Esq. of Auchinskioch, to Miss Murray, only daughter of Archibald Murray, Esq.

3. At Edinburgh, Michael Anderson, Esq. of Tushielaw, to Miss Mary Pringle, eldest daughter of the late Mr Andrew Pringle, of Attenburn.

7. At Leven Lodge, near Edinburgh, the Honourable Henry Erskine, to Mrs Erskine Monro, daughter of Alexander Monro, Esq. and relict of the late Jas. Turnbull Esq. advocate.

7. At Old Aberdeen, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Forbes, to Miss Isabella Macleod, second daughter of Principal Macleod, of King's college.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr James Ogilvie, writer in Dundee, to Miss Jamieson, daughter of Mr Jamieson, town-clerk of Dysart.

8. At North Berwick, Lord Viscount Duncan, to Miss Janet Dalrymple, second daughter of the late Sir Hugh Hamilton Dalrymple, Baronet, of North Berwick.

10. At Forres, James Peterkin, Esq. of Grange, to Miss Ann Gordon, only daughter of John Gordon of Edintore, Esq.

10. At ——, Fred. Grey Cooper, Esq. son of the late Sir Grey Cooper, Bart. to Miss C. Haywood, daughter of Sir John Haywood. Bart.

14. At Vogrie, Major Gen. George Moncrieff to Miss Dewar, only daughter of the late James Dewar of Vogrie, Esq.

14. At Alloa, the Rev. James Maxton, minister of that parish, to Miss Jean Bald, daughter of Mr Alex. Bald, Alloa.

18. At Edinburgh, Capt. Johnstone, of the Coldstream Guards, (son of the late Governor Johnstone, and nephew of Sir Wm. Pulteney,) to Miss Charlotte Gordon, youngest daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq. of Cluny.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 15. At Aberdeen, the wife of Dr Macpherson, a son.

—. At Sheerness, the Lady of Commissioner Gray, a daughter.

15. At Pitt, near Charing, in Kent, the Lady of the Hon. John Simpson, a son.

16. At Culford Hall, the Lady of Lord Viscount Brome, a daughter.

19. The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Bruce, a son and heir.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Craufuird, wife of Mr Archibald Craufuird, jun. writer to the signet, a son.

Dec. —. At West Wickham, the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Taylor, a son.

—. At London, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Young, a son.

—. On his passage from India, the Lady of Col. Symes, of the 70th regiment, a daughter.

25. At London, the Lady of Lord Sheffield, a daughter.

—. At Dawlish, the Lady of Sir George Dallas, Bart. a son.

—. At Lincoln, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Goldie, of 6th dragoon guards, a son.

—. At Papcastle, near Cockermouth, the Lady of Thomas Knight, Esq. a son and two daughters.

—. The wife of Bryan Flanigan, of Mabbot-street, Dublin, of three sons, who are likely to do well.

26. At Bromley, near Montrose, the Lady of James Ford, Esq. of Finhaven, a son.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Wm. Fraser Tytler, a daughter.

30. At London, the Lady of Coutts Trotter, Esq. banker, a daughter.

31. At Lymington, Hants, Lady Charlotte Howard, (daughter of the Earl of Roseberry, and Lady of Col. Howard,) a daughter.

Jan. 1. At Springkell, Lady Heron Maxwell, a son.

—. At Bishaw, Berkshire, Mrs Dunbar, a son.

8. At Edinburgh, the wife of Mr William Arbuthnot, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, a daughter.

9. At Richmond, Lady Mary Stopford, a daughter.

—. At Southampton, the Lady of Capt. Vernon Graham, a son and heir.

10. At ——, Lady Mackenzie of Coull, a son.

—. At London, the Lady of Wm. Bushby, Esq. a son.

—. At Bristol, the Lady of John Hall Noble, Esq. a son.

11. At Shrubhill, Leith-walk, Mrs Macdonell of Glengary, a daughter.

11. At ——, Mrs Campbell of Kinloch, a daughter.

12. At London, the countess of Talbot, a son.

14. At Arndilly, Mrs M'Dowall Grant, a daughter.

14. At Aden, Mrs Russell of Aden, a son.

15. The Lady of Capt. Halket, Royal Navy, a son.

15. At London, the Countess of Mansfield, a daughter.

17. Mrs Campbell of Kilberry, a son.

DEATHS.

March 27. At Calcutta, Captain William Mackay, of the ship Daniel, third son of the late Rev. Thomas Mackay, minister of Lairg, Sutherlandshire.

April 30. At Madras, four months after he received his wounds in storming the fort of Adji Ghur, Col. Kenny, of the 11th regiment of native infantry. He had been 27 years in the service, and fought many battles in India under his uncle, Sir Eyre Coote. In this last attack, which proved mortal to him, he lost his right hand, and his left thigh was shattered to pieces.

Aug. 3. At Antigua, Lieut. George Johnstone, 70th regiment, son of Captain Johnstone, of Violet bank.

Sept. 5. At Jamaica, Somerville Forrester, Esq.

Sept. —. At sea, on board the Essex Indiaman, Major George Knox.

Lately, at Up-park, Jamaica, Ensign Duncan M'Intyre, 6th Battalion, 60th regiment.

Sept.—. At Spanish town, Jamaica, the Hon. Thomas Walron, President of the Council.

16. At Antigua, of the yellow fever, Mr Robert Samuel Reid, surgeon, eldest son of the late Mr Robert Reid, surgeon.

16. At Fort Johnston, (near Wilmington), Captain Andrew Carrick, of the ship Minerva, of Greenock.

16. At Savannah, in Georgia, John Wallace, Esq. British Vice Consul for that State.

16. At Portaferry, in Ireland, Dr Hugh Dickson, physician there.

Oct. 2. At St George's, Grenada, Dr Charles Davidson, son of the late John Davidson, Esq. of Tillychetly.

20. At Trinidad, Robert Burns, Esq. merchant there.

23. At Gibraltar, Lieutenant Alexander Paterson, 13th regiment.

—. At ditto, Mr William Chatto, merchant.

—. At ditto, Mr George Cooper.

27. At Drumdryan, near Edinburgh, Mr Charles Cock, brewer.

27. At Bangor, in Wales, of a rapid decline, Lady Georgiana Canning, daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.

28. At Jamaica, John Kelly, Esq. of Tamarind Grove and Houschill.

29. At his house at Griminish, Captain Ewen Macdonald, of Griminish.

30. At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Mr John Wardrope, merchant, second son of the late Mr David Wardrope, merchant in Edinburgh.

—. At Kimbolton, Mr Earl, leaving a wife and *nineteen* children to lament his loss.

—. At Hinckley, on the day preceding that appointed for her marriage, Miss Ramsden.

—. Of the pestilential fever at Gibraltar, aged 25, Robert Palsgrave, Esq. Register of the Court of Admiralty there, and late of Coltishall, near Norwich.

—. On his passage from the West Indies, Captain Mann, of the Royal Artillery, eldest son of General Gother Mann.

Lately, At Vienna, Dr Haydn, the celebrated musician.

Lately, at Petersburgh, Giornovick, the celebrated performer on the violin, while playing at billiards.

Professor

—. Professor James Baden, of the University of Copenhagen. His translation of Tacitus rivals the original for precision, taste, and purity of diction. He also published a German and Danish Dictionary.

At Hanau, in the 75th year of his age, the celebrated Anthony William Tischbein, painter, well known on the continent by his celebrated productions.

Dr Henry Bowles, on board the Swiftsure man of war, on his passage to Gibraltar. He had been professionally employed two years in the West Indies, where he was twice attacked by the yellow fever; at the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained a twelvemonth; and since his return to England has been stationed at the Military Hospital, Gosport, and was on his way out to Gibraltar when he died.

Lately, at Douglas, Isle of Man, in his 70th year, John M'Causland, Esq. many years Member of Parliament for the county of Donegal, Ireland.

Lately at Arkenny, Galway County, Ireland, after a short illness, Mr Dennis Coorobee, of Ballandangan, aged 117; a truly honest man. He retained his faculties to the last, and until two days previous to his death, he never remembered to have any complaint or sickness whatever (tooth-ache only excepted;) three weeks before his death he walked from his house to Galway, and back the same day, which is 26 miles. He could, to the last, read the smallest print without glasses, which he never accustomed himself to, with as much ease as a boy of 15. It has been acknowledged by the most intelligent men in Ireland, that, for the present age, he was the most experienced farmer, and the brightest genius for the improvement of agriculture: it is upwards of 70 years since he propagated that most useful article the Black Potatoe: he was married 7 times, and when married last he was 63 years old; by his wives he had 48 children, 236 grand-children, 944 great grand-children, and 25 great great grand-children, the oldest of whom is four years old, and his own youngest son (by his last wife) is about 18 years old.

Nov. —. At Huntlaw, Roxburghshire, aged 108, Mr John Lumsden, who, except the privation of sight, enjoyed, till within a few hours of his dissolution, an uninterrupted flow of health and good humour.

At Gainsborough, Elizabeth Ballard, alias Winfrey, widow, aged 107. She remembered his Majesty King George I. coming to England; could see without spectacles; and died without pain or sickness; being literally exhausted and worn out.

Nov. 2. At Paris, suddenly, Camus, a celebrated member of the constituent assembly of France.

7. At Vauxhall, of a decline, in her 19th year, after a few weeks illness, Miss MacNab, only daughter of the deceased Angus MacNab, Esq. late Commander of the East-India ship Henry Dundas.

9. At Frankfort, Kentucky, General John Caldwell, Lieutenant Governor of that province.

10. At Berwick, Miss Jessie Edmonston, daughter of Mr Edmonston, surgeon.

12. At Outerwards, near Largs, aged 92, Mrs Jean Sloan, relict of Mr James Hair, of Outerwards.

13. At Aberdeen, aged 26 years, Mrs T. Burnet, Belmont-street.

14. At his seat at Nocton, in the 75th year of his age, the Rt. Hon. George Earl of Buckinghamshire. His Lordship is succeeded by his son, Lord Hobart, late his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the department of the War and Colonies.

—. At Broughty Ferry, James Scott Graham, youngest son of Robt. Graham of Fintry, Esq.

—. At Forneth, Perthshire, William Elder, Esq. of Forneth.

15. At Edinburgh, Charles Hay, infant son of Mr James Hay, writer to the Signet.

—. At Hamilton, aged 70, Mr William Mather, of Leechlee, formerly one of the Magistrates of Hamilton.

—. At Glasgow, Mr Alexander Ure, merchant, much regretted.

—. At London, deeply regretted by all who knew her, the Countess Dowager of Shaftsbury.

—. At Lymington, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Eaton.

16. At Hull, Mrs Mary Duke, spouse of Dr Bertram, physician there.

17. At Edinburgh, in her 75th year, Mrs Sarah Cargill, widow of Mr James Anderson, writing master in Edinburgh.

—. At Glasgow, Adam Monteith, Esq. merchant.

Nov. 17. At Leith, Mr Charles Cowan, junior, merchant.

—. At Holmston, near Ayr, Mrs Margaret M'Adam, relict of the deceased William Logan of Camlarg, Esq.

—. At London, Mrs Ann Jackson, Portman-place, Edgware Road.

18. At Stirling, Mrs Janet Stewart, relict of Mr Alexander Blair, of St Thomas Well.

19. At Gilmore Park, near Edinburgh, Mr Samuel Gilmore, sen. merchant.

—. At Glasgow, suddenly, Robert Dreghorn, Esq. of Ruchill.

20. At London, aged 89, the learned and celebrated Jacob Bryant, Esq. formerly of King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1749, and M. A. 1754. He was author of the elaborate work on Mythology, and several other valuable works.

21. At Gibraltar, in the prime of life, of the pestilential fever, Dr William Burd, of the Naval Hospital, a gentleman of great professional abilities, and most amiable private character.

21. At Turnberry Lodge, near Girvan, Quintin MacAdam, Esq. of Waterside, much lamented for his benevolence, integrity, and friendship, both as a gentleman and a magistrate.

—. At Castle Hill, Mr John Maclagan.

25. At the house of the Duke of Roxburgh, London, aged 66, Mrs Bechinoe, relict of the late Captain Bechinoe of the royal navy, mother to her Grace the Duchess of Roxburgh, and sister of Sir J. Smith, Bart. of Sydling, Dorset.

28. At Greenfield, near Irvine, much regretted, Captain John Richardson, aged 80, many years an officer in the 3d or King's own dragoons.

Dec. —. At Paris, Cardinal Borgia.

10. At Keith, Mr William Dougal, surgeon.

12. At Manse of Leochel, the Rev. Mr James Kelly, minister of the united parishes of Leochel and Cushney, in the 46th year of his age.

15. Mr Thomas Gray, in Westhall, in the 69th year of his age.

—. At Falkirk, Archibald Wilson, youngest son of the Rev. Dr Wilson, minister of that parish.

16. At Grangemouth, Mr Hugh Bowie, tide-surveyor there.

—. At London, aged 72, the venerable Louis Francois Marie Hilaire de Conzie, bishop of Arras in France, who has followed with unshaken fortitude and fidelity, the fortunes of the Bourbon family. He was highly respected for his unaffected piety and amiable manners.

Dec. —. At Donoghmore, Donnegal, Mr Robert M'Farlane farmer, at the great age of 127.

18. At Coldstream, Mrs Margaret Dawson, relict of Mr James Dawson, surgeon there.

19. At Uxbridge, suddenly, the Marchioness of Rockingham, widow of the late Marquis, since whose death in July 1782, she has lived in retirement.

—. At Aberdeen, in the 78th year of his age, Mr William Reid, gardener and nurseryman at Gillcomston. He had been in business in that line for nearly fifty years, and was the first person that introduced the cultivation of nursery into that county.

—. At Arbroath, George Kyd, Esq. of Berry-fauld, in the 85th year of his age.

—. At Nantcribba hall, Montgomeryshire, Lord Viscount Hereford.

20. At London, John Hamilton of Pencaitland, Esq. Receiver General of the Land-tax for Scotland.

20. At London, Dr John Neilson, aged 78.

20. Joshua Ironmonger, of Warwell, Esq. worth 150,000l.

—. Aged 79, Mrs Rose, widow of the late Dr William Rose, of Chiswick.

20. At York, in the 21st year of his age, Captain Frederic Clark, of the 7th regiment of foot, or Royal English fusileers.

22. At Kilmaurs Manse, the Rev. Alex. Millar, minister of that parish.

—. At Glasgow, Miss Janet Scott, daughter of Mr James Scott, sen. merchant.

21. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Carmichael, writer. His death was occasioned by a fall, two days before, by which his skull was fractured.

22. At ditto, aged 35, Mr John Moir, writer to the Signet, by the bursting of a blood vessel.

—. At King's College, Aberdeen, aged 15, Alexander Sinclair, younger of Barrock.

—. At Manse of Greenlaw, Mr John Keir, baker in Edinburgh.

23. At Haddington, Miss Mary Fra-

ser,

ter, daughter of Mr Alexander Fraser, sheriff-clerk of Haddington.

23. At Arbroath, in his 64th year, Mr John Ouchterlony, late provost of that burgh.

24. At Edinburgh, the infant daughter of Alexander M'Donald Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath, Esq.

24. At Bath, Mrs Ann Dempster, sister of George Dempster of Dunnichen Esq.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Stewart, relict of Duncan Stewart of Ardsheall, Esq.

—. At Brayton house, Mr James Reid, an eminent gardener. He was unfortunately drowned by the ice giving way when skaiting on a fish-pond.

—. At Pocklechurch, aged 103, Mrs Mary Ballen.

—. At Liverpool, aged 48, Mr Peter Sutherland, watch-maker, distinguished for his great mechanical genius, and inventor of the patent lever watch.

26. At Belfast, aged 68, Mr James Brown, formerly a respectable tanner there.

26. At Edinburgh, after a long illness, Mr Thomas Willoughby, a very respectable performer belonging to the Theatre Royal there.

27. At Drumduan, near Forres, aged 19, Miss Isabella Strachan, daughter of Patrick Strachan, Esq.

28. At Bath, David Mill, Esq. late of Tobago.

—. At Dyke, in Lincolnshire, aged 18 years, Miss Diana Howes, of King's Cliff, Northamptonshire. Her death was hastened by a fright she experienced on the preceding day, from accidentally letting an infant fall out of her arms.

—. At London, aged 68, the venerable Louis Andre de Grimaldi, Bishop of Noyon in France, who to the last adhered to the House of Bourbon. He was one of the ancient French nobility.

28. ——, aged 69, Mrs E. Glover, mother of Robert Bloomfield, author of "The Farmer's Boy," &c. She had lived 50 years in the same cottage in which she gave birth to the poet, whose first poem was written there at her request. By its unprecedented sale he was enabled to contribute much to the comfort of his mother's declining years; and on hearing of her last illness, with that true piety which distinguishes all his productions, he left London, and with unwearied patience watched the rapid decay of his aged parent, till death closed the melancholy scene.

28. At Coultermains, William Brown, second son, and on the 30th, Ann Brown, youngest daughter of John Brown, Esq. of Coultermains.

30. At St Andrews, Miss Jean Young, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Young, minister of Leslie.

30. At Leith, Mr John Cameron, merchant.

30. At Warriston, Miss Mary Helen Mure, daughter of Thomas Mure of Warriston, Esq.

31. At London, aged 39, the Right Honourable George Evans, Lord Carberry, of the kingdom of Ireland, and M. P. for Rutlandshire. His death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel. He married in 1792, Miss Watson, daughter of Colonel Watson, who acquired a large fortune in India; but dying without issue, his titles and estates devolve to his uncle, the Hon. John Evans, of Dublin.

31. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Alison, writer.

Dec. —. At Cullinagh house, Queen's county, Ireland, Samuel Jones Bernard Anderson, Esq. And at same place, James Dowling Anderson, Esq.

—. At Laymore, near Ballymena, Mr William Simpson, farmer, at the great age of 119.

Jan. 1. At Greenock, suddenly, in his 74th year, John Dunlop, Esq. Collector of the customs at Port-Glasgow, a gentleman greatly respected for his extensive erudition, good sense, integrity, and benevolence. He was son of Mr Alexander Dunlop, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, and grand-son and grand-nephew of Principals Dunlop and Carstairs.

—. At Newbyth House, East Lothian, Mr William Boyd Baird, eldest son of Robert Baird of Newbyth, Esq.

—. At London, aged 80, General Patrick Tonyn, Colonel of the 45th regiment, and formerly Governor of East Florida.

—. At ditto, Captain John Hay of Tokenhouse yard.

—. At ditto, Charles Townly, Esq. a princely patron of the art of sculpture.

2. At Glasgow, the Rev. James Dunn, minister of the Relief Congregation, Campbell Street.

—. At Dunbar, Mr John Gould, Supervisor of Excise.

2. At his seat at Baylis, near Salthill, in Berkshire, aged 72, the Right Honourable Alexander Wedderburne, Earl of Roslyn, Baron of Loughborough, in Leicestershire, and Baron Loughborough in Surrey. His Lordship had been long subject to the gout; but for some weeks past he was so much recovered as to visit round the neighbourhood; and on Tuesday night, January 1st, accompanied the Countess to her Majesty's *fete* at Frogmore.

Next morning his Lordship rode on horseback, to visit several of the neighbouring gentlemen, and after his return to Baylis, went in his carriage to Bulstrode, to visit the Duke of Portland, and returned home, apparently in perfect health. At six o'clock, as his Lordship sat at table, he was suddenly seized with a fit of the apoplectic kind, and fell speechless in his chair. At twelve o'clock his Lordship expired.

His Lordship was born the 13th Feb. 1733, and married Dec. 31, 1767, Betty Anne, only daughter and sole heiress of John Dawson, Esq. of Morley, in Yorkshire, by whom, who died February 15, 1781, he had no issue. His second Lady, whom he married September 12, 1782, was the youngest daughter of William Viscount Courtenay, and aunt to the present Viscount Courtenay, by whom he had a son, born October 2, 1793, and since dead. His Lordship was appointed Solicitor-General Jan. 26, 1771, and Attorney-General June 18, 1778. On the 14th of June, 1780, he was created Baron Loughborough; made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and called to the Privy Council; in the year 1783, he was appointed First Commissioner for keeping the great Seal, and on January 27, 1793, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. By a second patent, October 31, 1795, he was created Baron Loughborough, of Loughborough, in the county of Surrey, with remainders severally and successively to Sir James St Clair Erskine, Bart. and to John Erskine his brother; and by a patent, April 21, 1801, Earl of Roslyn, in the county of Mid-Lothian, to him and his heirs male, with remainder to the heirs male of dame Janet Erskine, deceased, his sister.—He is succeeded in the title by Sir James St Clair Erskine, Bart. his nephew.

His Lordship's grandfather, Alexander Wedderburn, youngest son of Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, Bart. was called to the bar in Scotland, and upon the union of the two kingdoms, appointed one of the Commissioners of Excise. He married Mary, daughter of James Deas, of Cowdenknows, in Berwickshire, Esq. by whom he had Peter, the father of the late Earl of Roslyn—several children who died young; and Mary, who married George Cheap, Esq. whose children are, 1. Thomas, late one of the Directors of the East India Company—2. Andrew, prebendary of York, and Rector of Sutton in the Forest—and 3. Mary, the widow of Colonel Mark Renton.—Peter was called to the bar, and having practised with reputation, was appointed in 1755 one of the Lords of Session, (Lord Chesterhall,) by his late Majesty, and died August 11, 1756.

He married Janet, daughter of Capt. David Ogilvy, by whom, who died in June 1771, he had two sons, Alexander, the late Earl of Rosslyn, and David, a Brigadier-General, killed at the reduction of Baroach, in Bombay, Dec. 31, 1775; and one daughter, Janet, married to Sir Henry Erskine of Alva, Bart. who died July 1765, and her ladyship in June 1797, leaving issue; 1st, the present Sir James St Clair Erskine, Bart. a Major-General in the army, who took the name of St Clair by royal sign manual, June 9. 1780, and married Miss Harriet Bouverie; 2d John, at the bar; and, 3d, Henrietta Maria, only daughter, who by royal sign manual, April 28. 1801, was to have place, pre-eminence and precedency, as the daughter of an Earl of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The late Earl was much distinguished for his eloquence and abilities. He was the first Scotsman who was raised to the honour of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. It is a remarkable circumstance, that when he was at Dalkeith school, his master observing his uncommon genius, prognosticated, that if he went to the English bar, he would one day be Lord Chancellor.

On Saturday the 12th, at seven o'clock, his Lordship's remains were removed from Baylis, for interment in St Paul's Cathedral, and arrived at the Yorkshire Stingo, New Road, at one, where

where the company assembled. The procession was as follows:—

The Undertaker,
Two Conductors on Horseback,
State Horse, Coronet, and Cushion,
Two Conductors on Horseback,
Six Horsemen in Cloaks.
Hearse and Six Horses, decorated with Escutcheons, Feathers, and Velvets.
The Coffin, covered with rich black velvet, richly chased, and gilt furniture, and brass inscription.
His Lordship's arms:
ALEXANDER WEDDERBURNE,
Earl of Rosslyn, Baron Loughborough,
Born 13th February 1733.—Died 2d January 1805.

Ten pages on foot, with silk-bands and truncheons. Five mourning coaches, drawn by six horses, with feathers, velvets and escutcheons; two Pages attending each coach, with silk hat-bands and wands. The first and second coach contained the Pall-bearers; third coach, the two Chief Mourners, Sir James St Clair Erskine, Bart. and Mr John Erskine; fourth coach, Messrs. Wrottesley, Coates, and Newbolt; fifth his domestics.—His Lordship's two carriages followed empty, as did Sir James's and those of two other friends.

The cavalcade arrived at St Paul's at half past three, where they were met by a Prebendary of the Cathedral, and conducted to the Chapel, where the lessons were read. The body was taken into the vault, and there set on trussels until his vault is finished. The company remained above till the remainder of the burial service was concluded.

Jan. 3. At Port-Glasgow, in an advanced age, Mr Alex. Mollison, surgeon.

4. At Southfield Grove, Miss Isabel Inglis, daughter of the late Claud Inglis, merchant, Edinburgh.

—. At Dumfries, Mrs Margaret Gordon, of Troquhain.

—. At London, Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart. M. P. for Thirsk.

—. At Kelly, John Wallace of Kelly, Esq.

—. At Linthill, Berwickshire, Mrs Mary Winram, relict of George Bell of Todrig, Esq.

—. At Castlemains, near Haddington, in an advanced age, Richard Somner of Somnerfield, Esq. Surgeon in Haddington.

5. At Edinburgh, Miss Corri, eldest daughter of Mr Corri, musician.

6. At Twickenham, aged 16, the Honourable G. A. W. Curzon, eldest son of the late Honourable Penn Ashton Curzon and Lady Howe.

7. At Port-Glasgow, Mr John Wilson, merchant.

—. At Dingwall, the Rev. David Rose, minister of that parish, in the 50th year of his age, and 24th of his ministry.

8. At Aberdeen, Mrs Ann Bowman, Spouse of Mr John Forbes, late comptroller of customs there.

—. At his Seat in Essex, aged 75, the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, Earl of Chichester, Baron Pelham of Stanmer, and father of Lord Pelham.

—. At Edin. aged 77, Mrs Jean Hunter, relict of Mr Thomas Matthew, principal clerk in the General Post Office.

—. At Dublin, aged 70, Lundy Foot, Esq. an eminent tobacconist, and one of the aldermen of that city.

9. At Rachen, Peebleshire, aged 84, Mrs Shettlewood, relict of Henry Shettlewood, Esq. Jamaica.

—. At Dumfries, Mr John Coltart, writer.

—. At Stanford, Sir Edward Winnington, Bart. M. P. for Droitwich.

—. At ——, Sir Samuel Hales, Bart. Lieut. in the Royal Navy.

—. At Brunton, near Ainwick, Miss Eleanor Hall, daughter of Col. Thomas Hall, Berwick.

10. At Summer Castle, Lincolnshire, aged 71, Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.

—. At Stranraer, Mr John Clugston, collector of the customs there.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Rachel Marjoribanks.

—. At Portsmouth, Lieutenant Urquhart, Royal Marines.

—. Col. Thomas Bishop.

15. At Linton manse, Roxburghshire, the Rev. Andrew Ogilvie, minister of that parish, aged 75.

16. At Edinburgh, William Steuart, Esq. Advocate.

17. At Skibo, Sutherlandshire, Major General Mackay Hugh Baillie, of Rosehall.

18. At Lambeth palace, in an advanced age, the most Rev. Dr John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was nominated to the See of Bangor in 1774, and in 1783, was translated to the See of Canterbury.

Price of Stocks.

1805.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Jan. 4.	168 ½ ⅓	shut	shut
8.	169 8 ½	10 9 ¾ pr.	57 ⅞ ¾
11	172 ½	10 12 —	59 ½ 60 ¼
15	174 3 ¼	15 ½ 16 —	60 ⅛ ⅝
18	174 3 ½	——	60 ⅛ ⅜
22.	174 5	13 ½	60 ¼
25.	——	——	60 ⅛ ⅜

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1805.	Wheat	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Dec. 31.	84 110	45 50	30 35	45 55
Jan. 4.	84 109	43 48	29 34	54 60
7.	76 105	44 49	27 33	50 54
11.	76 104	46 51	27 34	54 60
14.	75 103	46 51	28 33	44 56
18.	72 102	46 51	27 32	50 58
21.	80 108	44 51	28 34	44 50
25.	78 115	46 51	28 34	50 58

Average prices of Corn of England and Wales, by the quarter of eight Winchester bushels, and of Oatmeal per boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, from the returns received in the week ending Jan. 19.

Wheat 86s. 7d.—Rye 53s. 0d.—Barley 44s. 2d.—Oats 26s. 10d.—Beans 48s. 0d.—Pease 51s. 1d.—Oatmeal 42s. 6d.—Beer or Big —s. 0d.

Average price of Corn in Scotland, by the quarter of eight Winchester bushels, and of Oatmeal per boll of 128lb. Scots Troy, of the four weeks preceding the 15th January 1805.

Wheat 73s. 2d.—Rye 36s. 1d.—Barley 36s 3d.—Oats 22s. 9d.—Beans 35s. 11d.—Pease 36s. 1d.—Oat meal 19s. 8d.—Beer or Big 32s. 9d.

District Average prices; and Aggegrate Average Prices by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

First 12 Districts—Aggregate Averages.

Wheat 87s. 0d.—Rye 54s. 0d.—Barley 43s. 4d.—Oats 26s. 6d.—Beans 48s. 2d.—Pease 51s. 8d.—Oatmeal 38s. 11d.—Beer or Big —s. per quarter.

13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Districts—Aggregate Averages.

Wheat 72s. 4d.—Rye 36s. 7d.—Barley 37s. 9d.—Oats 22s. 10d.—Beans 38s. 11d.—Pease 39s. 3d.—Oatmeal 19s. 10d.—Beer or Big 34s. 0d.—all per quarter.

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. 4.	46 0	30 6	20 6	19 0
11.	46 0	28 0	20 6	17 6
18.	44 0	29 0	19 6	17 6
25.	45 0	27 6	18 0	17 6

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal in Edinburgh Market per Peck.

1805.	Oatmeal.			Pease & Barley Meal.		
	Bolls.	Price.		Bolls.	Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	s.
Jan. 1.	290	15	14 ½	30	15	1
8.	400	15 ½	15	60	15	1
15.	370	15	14 ½	60	15	1
22.	430	15	14 ½	60	15	1
29.	330	15	14 ½	50	15	1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

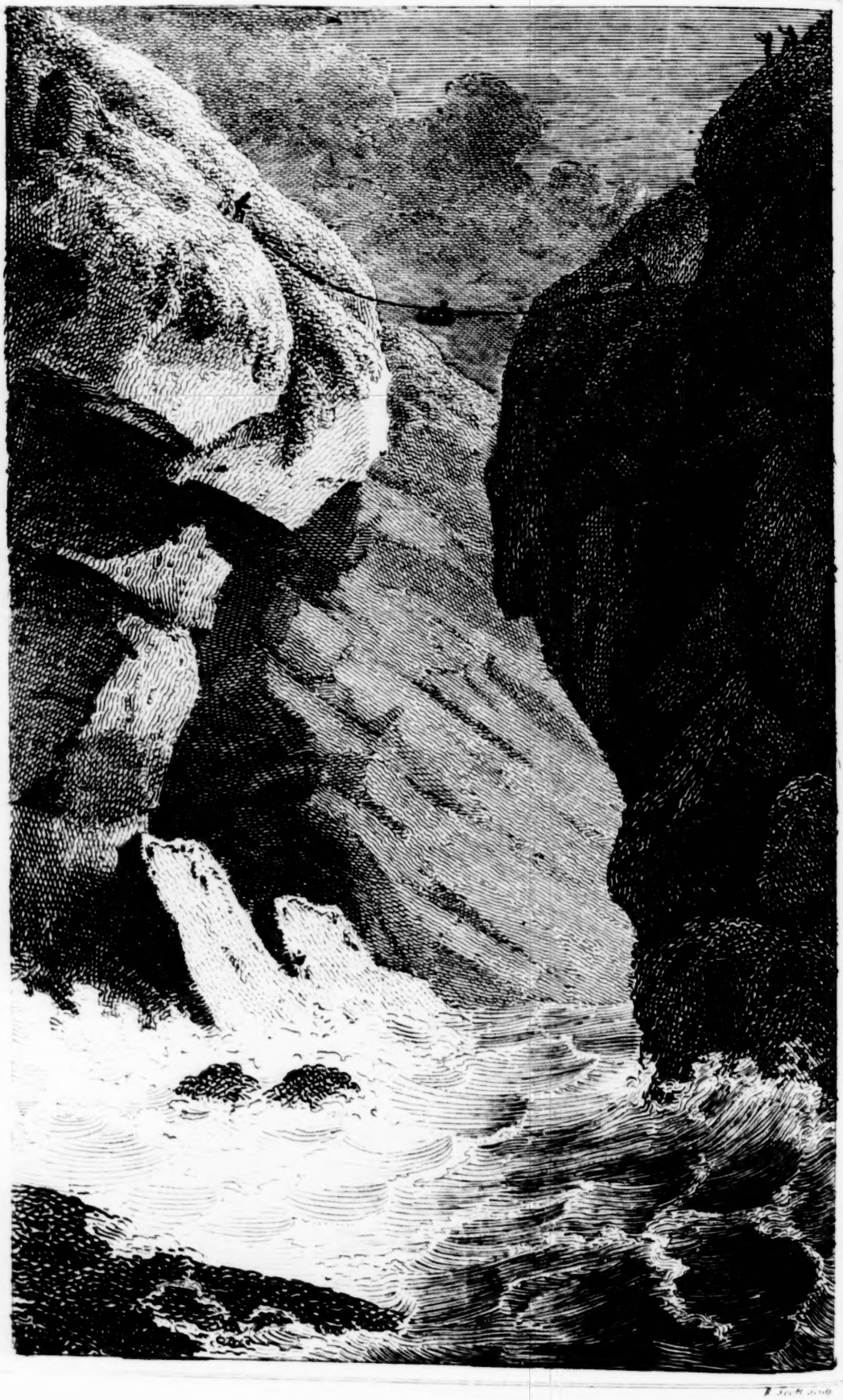
Caerlaverock Castle is again unavoidably delayed, with the remaining pieces of *T. M. C.* and several others, which will appear in our next.

Agrestis will also appear in our next.

Had *Rusticus* looked into our last Magazine, he would have found his information anticipated. We will thank him, however, for a copy of the poem to which he alludes.

Errata in our last.

Page 908. col. 1. line 36. *for* or one large bridge, *read* and one large bridge.
Page 910. col. 1. line 44. *for* striped and flowered, *read* striped flowered. Col. 2. l. 11. *for* Danway, *read* Damsay.
Page 936. col. 2. line 12. from bottom, *for* Eid, *read* Cid.



CRADLE of NOSS.

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